THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,033—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1890.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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B.L. ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5001	00	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st ,,
ASSAM	303	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr.
† SIAM	3011	500	H. T. Weighell	11th ,,
B.L. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	70	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4,00	800	L. Reeves	23rd May.

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† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

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ORIENTAL	5500	1000	R. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	30th Jan.

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H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO.	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th February 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Feb. 90
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,900	550	5th Feb. 9
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

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Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	L. Lemesich	4 600	650	15th March,

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Mossowah, Suakin, Jeddah Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R Deperis	4,200	650	21st Feb. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 26th Dec. 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th February 1890 at 2 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers should embark in the Princes Dock by 1 p.m., as the Steamer will unmoor at 2 p.m and sail direct.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on 2nd February, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 29th January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,99 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 30th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD" 1,271 tons, on or about 10th February.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 8th February.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 28th January.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 27th January, 1890. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of EDINBURGH," 3,230 Tons, Captain BARHAM, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 12th February 1890. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins. Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.
Bombay, 13th January 189 . Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE first class steamer CLAN FORBES, 25 0 tons, Captain R. G. TAITT, will sail from Bombay for London on or about the 31st Instant.

The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

For cabin plans rate of passages &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January, 17 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE MacIVER LINE s. s. "ETOLIA" has ARRIVED from ANTWERP, GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL *via* KURRACHEE, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing shed, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer; otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, January 22, 1890. Agents.

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MESSRS. SINGER AND COMPANY'S BICYCLES and TRICYCLES are noted for the Superiority of Workmanship and Excellence of Finish

SINGER'S STRAIGHT-STEERER TRICYCLES.

Among the special points of the "S. S. S." are the arrangement of the framework, which is enormously strong, the ball-bearing crank axle bracket, which is absolutely perfect, and our patent axle bearings. The "S. S. S." is fitted with a COMBINED FOOT AND HAND BRAKE, perfectly reliable, and of great power.

SPECIFICATION.—40 in. wheels speeded to 52in., with 28in. front wheel; ball bearings to all running parts including pedals; patent spring wired tyres, ⅞in. on driving wheels, ¾in. on front; hollow front fork, adjustable seat support and handles, long steel detachable crank, hand and foot brake, best saddle 'Singer" ball pedals, spanner, screwdriver, and oilcan. Hubbs, axle-tubes, bearings, cranks, seat pillar, handle-bar and brake-lever nickelled; remainder enamelled black. Price Rs. 400.

SINGER'S APOLLO SAFETY BICYCLES.

The "Apollo" is recommended as a thoroughly efficient and complete safety, which has been well tested on all kinds of roads. It has proved a great success, and many thousands having been made since its introduction. It is extremely rigid, has perfect chain adjustment, adjustable handles and saddle, powerful brake, comfortable footrests, &c., and is of best quality in every respect.

SPECIFICATION.—30in. wheels speeded to 54in., ¾in. patent spring-wired tyres; ball bearings to all running parts, except pedals, weldless steel tube frame, handle-bar and forks; guard to both wheels and to chain; brake, footrests, lamp-holder, best combined saddle and spring, spanner, square rubber coned pedals, &c., &c. Enamelled, and with parts plated. Price Rs. 300.

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Lamps, Japanned Hub Each	13	0
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Lamps, Invincible-Japanned Head each	15	0
Lamps, Victor of the Path, Japanned Hub each	15	0
Pedals, Plated, per pair	13	8
Spanners, "King Dick" each	3	0
rs, "Victoria"	2	12
rs, with screw r each	8	8
Adjusters, each	2	4

	Rs.	a.
"Singer" Combined Cycle, Gong, and Stop Bells, each	4	8
Bicycle Bells each	2	0
The useful Gongs each	2	0
Tyre Heaters each	4	8
Oil Hole Covers, Flat each	0	6
Oil Hole Circular each	0	12
Ardill's Liquid Enamel per set	1	0
Nuts Plated, ¼ to ¾ in each	0	6
Nuts plated 7-16 to ⅝ in each	0	6
Oil Cans each	0	10
Oil Can Pockets (Leather) each	0	10
Spokes each		
Screw each		

GYMKHANA KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, Single Cane	each	8	0
Do. Double Cane	,,	9	8
Do. Treble Cane	,,	11	8
Do. All Cane	,,	14	8
Frowd's Driver	,,	16	8
Patent Exceller	,,	14	8
BATS, Boys'	each Re. 1-10 to	3	0
STUMPS for Boys' use	Per set	2	8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Bails	,,	3	12
Do. with Brass Ferrules	,,	6	0
Do. do. and Iron Points	,,	7	0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c	each	13	8
Boys' Set, complete in box		10	8

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BALLS, Duke's Double Seam	each	4	0
Do. do. Treble Seam	,,	5	8
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam	,,	4	0
Do. do. Treble Seam.	,,	5	0
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured	,,	5	12
Do. Boys'	each Re. 1-8 to	2	0
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated.	Per pair	7	4
BATTING GLOVES, best improved Vulcanised Tubular Indiarubber	,,	7	4
BAGS for carrying Cricket Kit, strong Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock	,,	15	0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin	,,	8	4
SHOES, fitted with Spikes	,,	12	8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

		Rs.	a.
BATS, best English make, Men's	each	7	0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's	,,	8	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull-Tight, with a Screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung	,,	15	
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain Strung	,,	10	8
Do. do. do. Double Strung	,,	12	0
Do. do. do. Cork-handled.	,,	11	0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest Pattern	,,	12	8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's	,,	13	0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's	,,	12	8
Do. Cane and Ash	,,	13	8
Do. Ayre's Champion	,,	13	4

		Rs.	a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match.	per doz.	8	8
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless, perfect, the best Ball yet introduced	,,	12	8
Do. Ayre's do.	,,	10	8
A complete set consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case	per set	47	8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club	each	12	0
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws	,,	8	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles	per pair	11	0

FOOT-BALL.

ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed

		Rs.	a.
No. 4—26 in. circumference	each	7	8
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No. 6—30 in. do.	,,	9	8
No. 7—32 in. do.	,,	10	8

RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price annas 8 less than the above.

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BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28	per doz.	10	8
CLEEKS	each	6	0
IRONS, Lofting or Pitching	,,	6	0
IRON or Brass Niblicks	,,	6	0
PLAY CLUBS	,,	5	0
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ELLWOOD'S PATENT DOUBLE-BODIED AIR-CHAMBER HELMET with outer BULGE, best Drab Felt, strongly made, a splendid protection	18	8
THE SAME MAKE as above, plain Helmet shape, without Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED, splendid protection	18	8
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ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," a useful sun-hat	9	8
ELLWOOD'S DRAB "MELTON," with outer Bulge, DOUBLE-BODIED air-chamber, a splendid protection	17	8
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TERAI HATS, Best Felt, Drab, and Fawn	14	8

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FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth-brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

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It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle Re. 1.

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KEMP AND CO., Limited,
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		Half Doz.	Doz.	2nd Doz.	2nd Half Do
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CABINETS	,,	15	20	15	8
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N. B.—Any Lady or Gentleman who may wish to obtain their Negative Plate already taken by P. VUCCINO and Co., can now obtain the same at a very moderate rate. Also the valuable Collection of Negative Plates of Ajunta Caves taken by the late Major Gill. Views and Panorama Plates of Bombay.

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SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	,,	600
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THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	,,	875

⁂ This class of Piano obtained First-class Certificate and Gold Medal at the Calcutta Exhibition, the highest award for Square Pianos.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made	,,	1,550
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EBONIZED AND GOLD METAL FRAME PIANO, 7 Octaves, Check Action, 3 Unisons, Metal Pin Plate, flat fall, Panel front with Gold incised Decorations and Sconces with Glass Shades, extra bolted and screwed, Wire Gauze back	,,	700
SOLID WALNUT METAL FRAME COTTAGE GRAND, 7 Octaves, Patent Repeater Action, 3 Unisons, full Iron Frame, Brass-bound Case	,,	1,000

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EVERY EVENING

4 to 12 p. m.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTION.
WORLD RENOWNED
MADRAS ACROBATS.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,
Opposite the Victoria Terminus.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC,
From 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
ADMISSION TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8 Annas.
Other Nights Re. 1 unless otherwise advertised.
Admission Evenings 5 to 7-30.
TUESDAY Re. 1 ; other Evenings 8 Annas.
GRAND SOLE WEEK,
JANUARY, 27th to February 1st.
THIS MONDAY NIGHT
ONE MILE RACE.
MR. DERRY THE FASTEST BOMBAY SKATER
vs.
MR. RIDGELY CHAMPION OF INDIA.

TUESDAY EVENING, 6 P.M.
MR. SIMMONS IN FANCY SKATING.

SOLDIERS & SAILORS RACES IN UNIFORM.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 29TH.
Special Match Races.
MR. H. A. SIMMONS,
CHAMPION ALL ROUND SKATER OF THE WORLD.
vs.
MR. A. N. RIDGELY,
CHAMPION FAST SKATER OF INDIA and AUSTRALIA.
DISTANCE 10 laps. MR. SIMMONS ½ lap start
On the same night
BICYCLE *vs.* SKATES ONE MILE.
The Fastest Local Cyclist against the Fastest Local Skater.
SECOND GRAND CARNIVAL
SATURDAY, February 1st 1890.

G. I. P. RY. VOLUNTEER BALL,
WILL BE HELD IN THE
G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL,
On FEBRUARY the 21st, at 9 p.m.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
LIEUT.-COL. S. JACKSON, C. I. E.
AND OFFICERS OF THE CORPS,

Prices of admission: In uniform Rs. 6; in Mufti Rs. 7 To admit one gentleman and two Ladies inclusive of refreshment.

J. HARTLEY, Lieut.,
Secretary and Treasurer.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.
Within five minutes drive of Station.)
NEWLY FURNISHED.

Excellent Table and Lawn Tennis Grounds.

A few rooms still available for approaching hot season.

SHIKAR AND PICNIC PARTIES ARRANGED.

BYCULLA CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on Friday the 28th February 1890 at 6 o'clock p.m.

W. WEBB,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 25th January, 1890.

NOTICE.

THE following sales by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the 12 months commencing from 1st April 1890, will be held at the office of the Collector of Kolaba at Alibag on MONDAY, the 3rd March 1890.

1. Ferry-farm in the Kolaba Collectorate.
2. Right of collecting road-tolls in the Kolaba Collectorate.
3. Right of removing sand and stone and pearl shells from all the creeks of the Kolaba Collectorate.

For further particulars application should be made to the undersigned.

W. F. SINCLAIR,
Acting Collector, and President District
Local Board Kolaba.

Camp Mahad, 7th January, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of LUXUMON GUNESH, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased:—

BHASKER LUXOOMAN the adult son and CHAPABAI, (widow of the deceased) the Guardian of the infant sons of the deceased, Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of letters of administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 15th day of January, in the year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety and in the Fifty-third year of our Reign.

(Signed) J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) L. N. BANAJI
The 15th day of January 1890.

Mr. J. C. CAMA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

GRAND SUCCESS !!
SQUIBB'S
"BRACE-UP" CORDIAL.

A SPECIFIC for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Local Debility, Functional Disorders, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits, Dislike for Foods, Languidness, Incapacity for exertion, study or business, the Mind irritable or desponding, Restless Sleep, Nervous Fears, Palpitation of the Heart upon the least excitement, Dimness of Sight, Trembling, Pain in the Back and Joints, want of Vital Energy, Exhaustion and Decay of the Frame, Female Weakness, and all other similar affections arising from DISEASES, EXCESS, YOUTHFUL ERRORS, &c., &c., &c.,

TO STUDENTS and BRAIN WORKERS
THIS PREPARATION IS INVALUABLE.

Price per bottle 3s. 6d.

To be had at all Dealers in Medicines and from Agents,

F. S. MADON & Co.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS.—From a long experience, both practical and experimental, as a General Tobacconist, I am warranted in assuring my constituents and the public in general, of my ability to give entire satisfaction as to character and quality of my manufactures and stock in trade. My special attention continues to be devoted to the development
improvement tending to maintain the
ds.
TES.—Replete with all the
selection not to be met
—As pioneer of this
ponsible for its first
to give this depart-
asers will find this
ble for India.
ion of Mess Pre-
House-keepers
ality, and the
tock. Pro-
very best
—In this
d and

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHATRE'S GRAND CIRCUS.
OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET,
EVERY EVENING
EXCEPT SUNDAYS
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
ON SATURDAY,
REFER TO THE HANDBILLS.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT,
TOWN HALL,
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

LADY MORLAND will sing "Caller Herrin" and another song, and also in a trio, "Queen of the Night" with Mrs. WALKER and Mr. HEBDITCH. Mrs. WALKER will sing "Ave Maria" with organ, violin, flute and piano accompaniment, and a Scena from Faust. Mr. CHISHOLM will sing, "Green grow the rushes, O," and "Highland Mary." Mr. FREYVOGEL will play a violin solo, "Legende" by Bohen. Mr. Hebditch will sing a solo, and a duet with Mr. Doherty. Mr. Mant will play two organ solos. Mrs. Metaxas will play as a piano solo, Chopin's Scheryo in B flat minor."

Reserved Tickets price Rs. 3 may now be obtained from Messrs. Soundy and Co.

KASHMIR CARPETS &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina—Curtains &c. Circular and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

PETITION TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MOFUSSIL MEMBERS are hereby informed that forms for signature have been sent to Belgaum and Dharwar (J. E. Down Esq.) Satara (F. Maclaren Esq.) and Poona E. C. Cox Esq.)

H. F. HATCH,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, Eur. C. S. Association.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have secured from Messrs. TOPART, Freres of Paris (L. Rutean, successor) the exclusive monopoly for the sale in India and Burmah of their IMITATION PEARLS so well-known under the mark T. F. that we have severed our connection with Mr. LULLOOBHOY HEMCHUND of Pydhonee, who has no longer any interest in the business, and that for the sale of the said T F pearls in Bombay, we have from this date appointed in his place Messrs. Lulloochand Maghanchund of Pydhonee who will sell the said pearls under the direction of our Bombay Agents—Messrs. D. P. Batha & Co.

Y. VERMIN & Co.,
Paris.

Bombay, 27th January, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NANABHOY BHICCAJEE MISTRY of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant has contracted to sell to Mr. NANABHOY MANEKJEE GAZDAR of Bombay, also Parsee inhabitant, the Lands, Messuages and Tenements, more particularly described at foot hereof. All persons having claims against the said property, by mortgage, sale, gift, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise such purchase will be completed, without reference to such claims.—Dated this 25th day of January 1890.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
No. 79, Meadow Street, Purchaser's Attorneys.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, being the northern compartment or gala of a house situate and being at Thakurdwar or Breach Candy, Girgaum in Bombay, without the Fort in the sub-District of Bombay fronting on the said Breach Candy Road on the West side thereof, and which land with the compartment or gala is Registered by the Collector of Bombay under old No. 15 and new No. 268, old survey No. 111, new survey No. 8037 of Pension and Tax tenure containing by admeasurement 67 7-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the said Thakurdwar or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the West by the stables of Rustomjee Shapurjee Seervaie on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Chanjeebhoy Dadabhoy Mistry, and now belonging to Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Naigamwalla, and on or towards the south by the party wall appertaining to this property and the property of Pestonjee Bapujee Boochia or Pochkhanawalla, and which said hereditaments and premises have for some years past been in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nanabhoy Bhiccajee Mistry, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward C. No. 2,271, street No. 446 Girgaum Road.

BANJO TUITION.
PROFESSOR NOTT BARNES
TEACHES THE BANJO,
By his original and highly successful method from Music.
PROSPECTUSES AT
MESSRS. ROSE and Co.
AND
MESSRS. SOUNDY and Co.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the members of the EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICES, hitherto styled "Uncovenanted" will be held in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 27th January, 1890, at 5 p. m., for the purpose of forming an Association to protect and promote the interests of the service, electing an Executive Committee, framing rules, drawing up a petition for presentation to Parliament during the Session of 1890, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

All officers in the Bombay Presidency are invited to attend.

The petition will be ready for signature at the close of the meeting.

Resolutions and notices of amendment to the draft Rules should reach the Honorary Secretary, Provisional Committee, European Civil Service Association, Byculla Club, not later than the 24th instant.

H. G. GELL,
Honorary Secretary, Provisional Committee.
Byculla Club, January 14, 1890.

NOTICE.

THOSE Officers who have not yet REPLIED to the CIRCULAR letter of the Provisional Committee of the E. C. S. Association, Bombay, are requested to do so at their earliest convenience.

H. G. GELL,
Honorary Secretary,
Pro. Com. E. C. S. Association, Bombay.
Byculla Club, 22nd January, 1890.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commission-towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Fa of shoeing done

L

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY

THE AUCTION SALE of Stores, Fittings &c., &c., in the P. & O S. N Cos.' Dockyard, Mazagon, will be resumed to-day, at 2 p. m.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT PORTUGUESE STREET.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Boodibai widow of Kooma Veera Jetha and Koomar Luxmon Veera, and by order of Lunar Harjee Jitha and Gopal Jeeva, the mortgagors, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate within the Fort of Bombay at the western side of Portuguese Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C ward, Nos. 7717, 7718, and street Nos 18-20 and 22 standing in the name of Luxmon Veera, containing by admeasurement about 213 square yards, and the said house is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2051, new No. A-9106, old Survey No. 2-863, and new Survey No. 1-5412, and bounded on the east by Portuguese Street, on the west and north by the property of Kala Keshow, and on the south by the property of Dawood Bowla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARE.

TO-DAY MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, by order of Sha Khoosal Luckmichund and on account and at the risk of Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Deeveona:—

1 share of the Soonderdass Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, PILLERS WHEELS, &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the godowns of Messrs. B. & A. Hormarjee, underneath their offices, Elphinstone Circle, on account of the concerned—

A quantity of machinery, pillars, wheels, &c., &c. 5 rolls cylinder Fillets, mild steel wire on woolen foundation, 9 Rolls Doffer Fillet.

AUCTION SALE OF MOULMEIN TEAK PLANKS

TO-DAY MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction, in the Jutha of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim & Co., at Tank Bunder, by their order, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dada Vajeer, the following teak planks:—

About tons 3-31-95 of Moulmein teak planks, landed from s. s. "Nevassa" of different sizes.

AUCTION SALE OF BENGAL COTTON.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co, will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, in the Jutha of Messrs. Gaddum Bythell & Co. and by their order and on account and at the risk of Hormuckroy Amoolkchund—

300 bales Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down.

On THURSDAY, the 30th, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist &c.

1 case coloured cashmere, tweed, &c.
2 " embroidered muslins.
3 bales white handkerchiefs.
3 " G. shirting.
2 " G. dhoties.
100 cases table and carriage candles.
1 cases woolen flannel.
On account of Ebrahim Esmalljee—
1 case spangles.
Captain's Tunic of B. B. & C. I. Ry., Volunteers never worn.
Also undress Jacket of same.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 27, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BENGAL COTTON No 7 FINE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Jutha of Kanjee Vishram, Lower Colaba by order of Soorajmull Shivpersad and on account and risk of Magniram Tansookroy.

100 bales Bengal cotton No. 7 fine.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INVESTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES MILLS IN LIQUIDATION.

Will be sold to the highest bidder and without reserve.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will by order of the Official Liquidator and with the concurrence of the mortgagees put up for sale by Public Auction in one lot at their sale rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, the leasehold property hereunder described and the engines, boilers, machinery, and plant of the said Mills. All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement twenty-four thousand five hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 5, 59 and 205, situate on the south side of a public passage on the Chinchpoogly Road, in the sub-district formerly of Mandvie, but now of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the said public passage, on the south by the property of Manekjee Sorabjee P[illegible]walla, on the east by a public passage, and on the west partly by the property of Haji Gool Mahomed Haji Abdool Rehman, partly by the property of Hajee Mahomed Haji Abdool Karim, and partly by the property of Haji [illegible] Sookoor Gandoo, which said premises were formerly and now are in the possession of the Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, together with the buildings and erections standing thereon and all rights, easements, and appurtenances belonging thereto.

The above described property is held under a lease dated the 16th day of April, 187 , for a term of 99 years from the 2nd day of October, 1 78.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned,

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, gas chandeliers, table ornaments, and Walnut Cottage piano by Cramer & Co., photographic apparatus, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman proceeding to Europe.

The above is on view,

AUCTION SALE OF MILL STORES, MACHINERY, COALS, YARN, &c., &c.

On TUESDAY, the 4th February next, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co, will under instructions from the Official Liquidator, Prince of Wales S. and W. Company, Limited in liquidation, sell by public Auction at the mill premises Chinchpoogly, all the stores and the machinery just arrived consisting of two new steam donkey engines, bolts, nuts, iron bars, fillets, beam scale with weights, shaftings leather rope, and straps washers, furniture, consisting of tables chairs cupboards, iron safe, planks, also about 152 tons of coals and a few bundles of T R yarn &c.

On SATURDAY, the [illegible] February next, at 1 p.m., Messrs, BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite to the old Secretariat, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Rustomji Framji & Co., closing up their establishment, consisting of glassware, toys of various kinds, dolls, stationery, inkstands, mirrors, fancy table ornaments, scent cases, lady's companions, glass jars, canisters, albums, penknives, photo frames, pipes, money purses, hand bags, lady's bags and umbrellas, table ornaments, mechanical toys, plated ware, also large size glass door cupboards, show cases, bar, scales, pier glasses, teapoys, chairs curtains, gas fittings, &c. &c.

The above will be on view from Tuesday next.

AUCTION SALE of Arab and Persian horses at Ali bin Ameer's stable, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s shop.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will under instructions from the Turkish Consul, sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, on account of the estate of the late Agiz Aga Arab horse-dealer.

1 grey polo pony 13-3, 5 years old.
1 chesnut Arab horse 5 " 14-2 hands.
1 bay arab " 5 " 14-1½ hands.
1 " " 5 " 14-2.
1 " " 4 " 14-3.
1 chesnut galloway " 5 " 14 hands.

Also a number of new Arab and Persian horses suitable for races chargers, hunters hacks &c. the property of different dealers proceeding to their native country.

The horses will be on view 4 days before the sale.

OUTRIGHT SALE OF HORSES, the property of 1st Bombay Lancers, on MONDAY, the 3rd February, 1890, at the Commissioner's Stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, at 3-30 p.m. sharp.

Under Instructions from the Officer Commanding 1st Bombay Lancers, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at the above mentioned date and place, sixteen horses, the property of the regiment.

The majority are suitable for harness or hack purposes, and can be seen at [illegible] and Co.'s stable in Bellasis Road, Byculla, 2 days previous to the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 8th February next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction a "Panorama House" Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures a handsome strong built victoria, a powerful grey Arab horse, &c., &c., the property of F. A. Spencer, Esq.

property will be

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 1, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

NOTICE.

SALE of landed properties at Colaba, Memonwada and Nagdevi, advertised to be sold by Public Auction, on 27-28-29 and 30th instant; by order of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Hajee Jackaria Cummoo and others, insolvents, and with the concurrence of Messrs. Lyon and Co. the mortgagees, has been postponed until further orders.

NOTICE.

SALE of landed properties at Walkeshwar Wadachi Gadi, and Kazee Syed Street, advertised to be sold on 4-5-6-, and 8th February 1890, in suit Nos. 266 and 268 of 1889 by order of Wagjee Korejee Esq. vs. Premjee Tricumdas has been postponed until further orders.

SALE OF COTTON & WOOL CLEANING & GINNING FACTORIES AT LOWER COLABA, & AT BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

LOT No. 1.—At Lower Colaba, at 2 p. m.

On TUESDAY, the 4th February 1890, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of the mortgager, Mr. Cowasjee Byramjee, Engineer, by virtue of a mortgage deed dated 3rd Nov. 1885, the whole going concern at Lower Colaba in one lot comprising the following:—(1) All the right, title and interest of the said mortgagor in all that piece of leasehold land, together with the building, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 14, situate at Pasta Lane, No. 2, at lower Colaba, which said premises have for some years been used as a Cotton and Wool Cleaning Factory, in the possession of the said Cowasjee, Byramjee, Engineer, as a monthly tenant, and are now in the possession of the said mortgagee. (2) All and singular the steam engine boiler, mill gear, machinery, and appliances for cotton and wool cleaning, lying and being in the said premises,

LOT No. 2.—At Bellasis Road, Byculla, at 2 p. m.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th February 1890, at Bellasis Road, Byculla by virtue of a further mortgage, dated 22nd August, 1889, the Cotton and Wool Cleaning Factory, of the mortgagor, comprising the following: (1) all the right, title, and interest of the said mortgagor in all that piece of leased land, with the godown formerly in the occupation of the Electric Light Company, Limited, situate at Bellasis Road, Byculla (for the residue of the term of five years from 1st February, 1888, to 31st January, 1893 (2) All and singular the steam-engine boiler, mill-gear machinery and appliances for cotton and wool cleaning, lying and being in the said premises

N. B.—The machinery if not sold in one entire lot, will be put up for sale piece-meal.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 2 , 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of landed property situated on the Tardeo Road, and known as Mr. Jussawalla's property advertised to take place on the 1st of February next has been postponed until further notice.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 " " dhoties.
3 cases white jacconets.
5 " T. red shirtings.
1 large size fireproof book safe, by John Lord and Co., on stand.
On account of the concerned—
101 cases lucca oil.
On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Merwanjee Nowrojee—
531—9, Brooks Claridge's Asphalte Co.'s asphalte, landed ex s.s. Goviao.
On account and at the risk of Megraj Toolsidas—
12 cases indigo.
On account and the risk of Hajee Dada Aba—
M M 2017-4 D A—1913-4—3 cases tin toys.
On account and at the risk of Fazul Mooljee Rowjee.
2 cases bentwood chairs, ex s s Gutenfels,
On account of the underwriters—
E S—9 cases each 60 doz. bottles Eau-de-cologne.
The property of a gentleman, consisting of work benches, tools, scale with weights, pump, bellow, clock, &c.

AT 4 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office-shigram.
1 " " wagonette.
1 second-hand mail phaeton.
1 pair of retrievers, dog, liver colour, slut black, pure bred and splendid water dogs.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF WILLOW AND FLUE DUST AND SEED.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Jamsetjee Mill at Parel, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, on account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Jafferjee.

A quantity of willow and flue dust and seed.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arsenal on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. a quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of sling wagons, Pawlins leather cuttings, &c. &c.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 29th January at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, No. 1 opposite the old Secretariat valuable and handsome Frenchpolished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, crockery and glassware, platedware, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, handsome pictures, carpets, kerosine oil table and hanging lamps &c.

The property will be on view this afternoon.

SALE of valuable landed properties on the Haines Road, without the Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 4th February, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Harriram Lanidharam and Radhakishon Bhiwandass, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Joshi Bhimjee Harriram, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of May, 1889, the following landed properties:—

Firstly.—All that piece of leasehold foras land, with the messuages or tenements standing thereon, situate on the west side of Haines Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration District of the Joint Sub-Registrar of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by portion of leashold land of Haroon Mahomed, on the south by the property of Mooltane Sukanmall Ravenmull, on the east by the said Haines Road, and on the west by a passage of the said Haroon Mahomed.

Secondly.—All that piece of leasehold Foras land, situate near the Haines Road, on the Byculla Flats, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and fifty-five and a half square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north and south by the ground of the said Haroon Mahomed on the east by the foot-path and beyond that by the Haines Road, and on the west by the ground of the said Haroon Mahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome French-polished, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a handsome semigrand pianoforte by Soundy and Co., a strong open carriage, bird cage, China and Japanese flower vases, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, garden plants, &c., the property of F. D SPENCER, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An ebonywood paper box, beautifully carved by the famous artist, Biwajee Jivajee.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay January, 27 1890.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
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Khandalla and Igutpuri.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, &c., will be OPENED to the Public by H. E. THE GOVERNOR on WEDNESDAY, 12th February, 1890, at the Secretariat.

On TUESDAY EVENING, 11th February, a CONVERSAZIONE will be held for a Private View of the Exhibition, open only to Members of the Society and Lady Friends.

The latest date for receiving Framed Pictures and other Exhibits, is February 3, 1890. For Prospectuses and other particulars, apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY,

L. R. W. FORREST,
Bombay.

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PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

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NOTICE
TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.

I HEREBY give notice that Messrs. NORRIE MITCHEL & Co., of Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay are no longer my Agents, for any purpose whatsoever.

I have appointed as my Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Messrs. SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., Engineers &c., of Bombay, who are empowered to act for me and on my account in all business transactions, and to whom all inquiries respecting my machinery, etc., should now be addressed.—Dated this 29th day of November 1889

SAMUEL BROOKS,
Cotton Machinist.

Union Iron Works, West Gorton, Junction Iron Works Newton Heath, Manchester.

WITH reference to the above ADVERTISEMENT all information and particulars respecting Machinery &c, manufactured by Mr. SAMUEL BROOKS will be furnished by us on application.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE and Co.,
Engineers and Machinery Importers, Khetwady, Bombay.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

SMALL CAUSE COURT SUIT No. 447 of 1889.

CONDAJI BUKAJEE .... Plaintiff.
vs.
PATHAN MAHOMED GUFOORKHAN .. Defendant.

WHEREAS by Proclamation of sale dated 20th December 1889 published in the *Times of India*, the *Native Opinion* and the *Bombay Samachar* respectively, on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd instant, it was notified that the undersigned would put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION the lands and premises in the said Proclamation described.

And whereas the said sale was at the request of the Plaintiff, adjourned to MONDAY the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on MONDAY, the 27th January, 1890, at 4-30 o'clock p.m., the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the Warrant for sale dated 25th July, 1889, put up for sale by public auction, on the premises to the highest bidder without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in the said lands and premises at Haines Road.

For particulars vide the said Proclamation dated 20th December, 1889.—Dated this 23rd day of January, 1890.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. NANU & HORMUSJI,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton,
The most highly finished Machines in the Market.
THE "WHIPPET" CYCLES.
Spring Frame absolutely free from vibration.
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BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. DECEMBER 1889—2s. 6d., contains:—Current Influences on Foreign Politics.—The Casket Letters and Mary Stuart. By John Skelton C.B., LL. D.—Lady —Winter Birds.—Lord John Russell.—Tibbie in Yarrow. By John Stuart Blackie.—Th

MILES ON

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to inform Ladies that she SUPPLIES WET-NURSES and DOMESTIC SERVANTS to all parts of India and England, and also takes entire charge of infants in her Nursery at moderate rates.

The business is of several years' standing and possesses good testimonials. Apply to

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H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.,
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BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	800
Do. do. 10 " " do.	500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Gymkhana *vs.* Mr. Vernon's Team, 11 a.m.
Western India Flour Mills Company, 3 p.m.
Lord Reay lays Foundation-stone, Sir D. M. Petit Hospital for Women and Children, 4-45 p.m.
Lady Reay lays Foundation-stone, Awabai Bhownuggree's Home for Nurses, 5 p.m.
Meeting of Members of European Civil Services, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.
Music on the Cricket Ground, 4-30 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 p.m. and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Chatre's Grand Circus, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th:—Ponani (s), from Mangalore; and Govino (s), London. Yesterday:—Lindula (s), Calcutta; Medusa (s), Trieste; Calder (s), Persian Gulf; Secundra (brig), Damaun; and Busheer (s), Marmugoa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 25th:—Asama (s), for Marseilles; and Bhundara (s), Rangoon and Moulmein.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Domenico Balduino entered and the s.s. Nizam left the dock on Saturday.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 18th January 1890 shows a decrease of Rs. 1,12,635 in receipts.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ended 18th January 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 95,530 in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Kurrachee and Sind per I. M. S. Canning will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day.

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—On Friday last an old Bunnia, named Premjee Akia, aged about 70 years, while passing along Abdool Rayman Street, was accidentally knocked down by a tram-car, whereby he sustained severe injuries to his head and feet. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is at present lying under treatment.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the morgue, respecting the death of Johaeer Punchun. Deceased was formerly a groom in the service of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and was pensioned by him eight years ago. He was a very old man, and addicted to drink. The left half of his body had been paralysed for the last year. At 5-30 p.m. on Saturday he was seen staggering along Falkland Road, near Nagoo Sayajee's house, when he suddenly fell in the street and died immediately. The verdict was that the death of Johaeer Punchun was caused by heart disease.

A THIEF AT THE NOVELTY THEATRE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, Police Inspector Stanford charged a man, named Kristna Babajee, with having on the night of Friday last attempted to steal some parts of scenery, from the Novelty Theatre. A servant of the manager gave evidence to the effect that the accused was brought to him on Friday night, after the performance by a police sepoy, having been detected in the act of removing the cloth from the premises. The man was convicted, and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 5 or in default, to undergo seven days' rigorous imprisonment.

SERIOUS STREET ACCIDENT.—On Friday evening last, while a coachman named Hurry Ragoo was driving a phaeton along the road, near the Byculla Railway Overbridge the horse took fright at a street steam-roller that was working there and bolted. The phaeton collided with a tramcar and caused serious injury to Mr. John Broadbent, who was a passenger in the car. Mr. Broadbent had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was attended to, and then taken to his residence at Elphinstone Circle, Fort. It will, however, be some time ere Mr. Broadbent will be able to resume his work.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play at the Yacht Club this evening at half-past five:—

Quadrille	Chaine De Fleurs	Faust.
Valse	Unter Den Linden	Gung'l
Divertissement	Lohengrin	Wagner.
Valse	Daddy	Bucalossi.
Selection	Iolanthe	Sullivan.
Polka	Dorothy	Pougher.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE CRICKET GROUND.—By permission of Lieut.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley and the Officers, the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme this evening at 4-30 o'clock at the Gymkhana Cricket Ground:—

Overture	Mirella	Gounod.
Mazurka	Greeting to London	Kuhner.
Polka	Little Mary Jane	Briggs.
Grand March	Rienzi	Wagner.
Valse	Stella Mia	Aigrette.
Gavotte	Entrancing	Boggetti.
Quadrille	New Promenade	Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SERIOUS RESULT OF FURIOUS DRIVING.—At the Girgam Police Court on Saturday, Abdool Shaik Muckun and Vittul Limbajee, both reklah drivers, were brought up on remand and charged by Inspector McCubbin before Mr. P. Ryan, with recklessly driving their vehicles on the night of the 11th instant, whereby a police constable named Baboo Suddoo was seriously injured, and had to be conveyed to hospital, where he was confined for a week. The charge being proved against the two accused, they were both convicted. Abdool Shaik Muckun was fined Rs. 25 and Vittul Limbajee Rs. 5. The Magistrate awarded Rs. 10 from the fines, if recovered, to be paid to the injured man as compensation.

THEFT OF PADLOCKS FROM THE DOCKS.—Police Inspector Lee-Smith, on Saturday, placed a man named Sheik Ahmed Gulam Hussain, before Mr. Cooper, with having committed a theft of four padlocks, valued at Rs. 4, from the Prince's Dock. It appeared from the evidence that the accused had been seen by several persons, to shake the padlocks which are attached to the hose reels. Several of the glasses which protect the keys, but which are supposed to be broken in case of fire, have lately been tampered with, and the padlocks having disappeared a suspicion fell on the accused. His Worship, however, seemed to consider that the evidence was not sufficiently strong to convict accused upon. Mr. Superintendent Brewin suggested that his Worship should charge the prisoner with trespass, upon the evidence already heard; but he replied that he must take time to consider the matter.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—The fifteenth edition of Maclean's Guide to Bombay has been before us for some time, and we are glad to see that the book maintains its high reputation for being interesting, instructive, and reliable. The first portion treats of "Biography and History," and contains a mass of useful information relating to the growth and consolidation of the British power in Western India. Some items are very amusing. Every one living in Bombay knows Hornby Road, but every one does not know that it was named after a Governor of Bombay. This Governor was a man of strong will, and also an intelligent and far-seeing ruler. It was he who constructed the Vellard. He wrote to the Directors of the E. I. Company that it would cost one lakh of rupees. This gentleman declined to sanction such an extravagant outlay, but without influencing the views of the Governor. Sanction being refused, he proceeded to carry out the work without sanction, knowing that it [illegible] interfere.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST AN OFFICIAL IN GUZERAT.

ON Saturday, a private meeting of some Hindus was held at the Khetwady bungalow of Mr. Bhai Shunker Nanabhai, solicitor, to consider what steps should be taken in connection with the proceedings of Mr. Cursetjee Ruttonjee Bomonjee, Assistant Collector of Broach, who is alleged to have caused an indignity to be offered to the corpse of a Brahmin girl at the village of Bhadbhut. The proceedings were conducted with closed doors; and the representatives of the press were excluded from the meeting, at which were present Messrs. Gopalrao H. Deshmookh, G. M. Pitale, Bhaishunker Nanabhai, Virchand Dipchand, Lakhmidas Khimjee, Motilal Mugutlal Munshi, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Lilladhur Shamjee Jadowjee, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Cursondas Valabhdas, and others. The meeting is stated to have expressed its disapproval of the proceedings of the Assistant Collector. It was said that, during his service in various districts, he had won the esteem and affection of the people; but the question before the meeting was limited to a consideration of whether his proceedings in this matter were blameworthy or not. It was resolved to take proceedings against the officer in a court of law, and in order to defray the expenses, a subscription list was started, to which Rs. 10,000 were subscribed upon the spot. A committee was appointed to carry out the objects of the meeting.

In connection with the subject the *Gujerati* of yesterday remarks:—Before we say anything more to-day in connection with the Broach indignity case, which seems to have convulsed the Hindu community everywhere, and has also elicited expressions of sympathy with their wounded feelings even on the part of alien publicists, who unreservedly condemn the action of the Assistant Collector, if the facts reported in our columns are true, we hasten to express our gratitude to the leading members of the Hindu community in Bombay for the prompt and generous response they have made to our appeal to assist the helpless members of the aggrieved family in obtaining redress of the alleged wrong done to them and to their co-religionists. We are also not a little thankful to our brother contemporaries for having taken up a matter which concerns all alike, and courageously and impartially discharged a public duty. It would be premature to publish to-day the decision of the leading Hindu inhabitants of this city, who met yesterday to consider the advisability of taking some action in reference to the outrageous indignity offered to Nirmal's remains; but it cannot but be gratifying to our readers to know that the subject has been taken up by the community in right earnest.

The *Indian Spectator* observes:—If the version given of the alleged sacrilege in a village of the Broach district, is even approximately true, we cannot but deplore the action of the Parsi official concerned. An order of removal from the burning-ground of a dead body half-burnt, is really inconceivable. In the interest of both parties, let us hope that an independent official inquiry may lead to conciliation. As it is, the original version is being challenged, and while feelings are running high, it is hopeless to get either party to stick to the merits of the case. But whatever the result of the inquiries that are being made by Government, the incident and the agitation it has caused are very much to be regretted. At a time when brotherly feeling is so much needed among the different sections of the community, such occurrences cannot be too carefully avoided.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—If the allegations against the conduct of Mr. K. R. Bomonji, Assistant Collector at Broach, were true, they would constitute a very serious charge against him. It is very natural that the Hindoo community should be greatly excited over the story of an insult to the corpse of a Brahmin girl. It is alleged, on the other hand, that the story is grossly exaggerated. We hope our Hindoo friends will share our wish that it will be found on in impartial enquiry that the incident is by no means so painful as it is represented to be. We fully agree with the *Bombay Gazette* that it is only fair to wait, until Government have made an enquiry and elicited all the facts, before forming a final opinion.

The *Native Opinion* thinks:—If the circumstantial account given by a contemporary be reliable, then it goes without saying that to the allegations made against the native Assistant Collector of Broach, there is another side. According to this account the place where poor Nirmal's body was cremated was not a usual burning ground, and when the gentleman in question asked for the removal of the corpse, the cremation ceremony had not at all commenced. If these two elements in the quasi-explanation as appearing in our contemporary be true, then none will be more glad than ourselves for the removal of certain exaggerated assertions with which a young officer has come to be aspersed. For the last month it is said the matter was being discussed in the mofussil Gujerati press, and none in Bombay, it is alleged, took notice of it until the *Gujerati* of Bombay demanded an inquiry into the matter. It cannot be denied that in this matter the press has been guided by the best of motives, and would be very glad to learn an authoritative contradiction. According to our contemporary, Government has called upon the Broach officer to submit an explanation of the allegations made against him, which will of course be awaited by the public with the greatest anxiety.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT ON THE RAILWAY.

AN inquest was held by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, yesterday at the Byculla Railway Station, respecting the death of Thomas Daphne Cobble, aged 53 years, who was run over by a railway train near the Byculla station on Saturday night, and killed on the spot. The story of the sad occurrence may be gained from the following evidence which was recorded:

Thomas Archibald Cobble son, of the deceased, said his father was in charge of the boilers in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops at Parell. He was at work at Parell all day on Saturday, and returned home at 4-30 p.m. At 8 p.m., he met his father opposite the Post Office. His father told him to go home and take his dinner, and that he would wait for him downstairs, till he was finished; then they would go together to the engine-shed at Byculla to enquire, when his brother, who was a fireman in the G. I. P. Railway, was going out with a train. On witness coming downstairs, in a quarter of an hour after, he found deceased had gone away, and so he went to the house of a friend and remained there. About 9-30 p.m., a ticket-collector at the Byculla station came and told him that his father had met with an accident at the Byculla station. Witness at once went to the station and saw the deceased lying on the metal at the southern end of the goods platform. His body was crushed and he was dead. Deceased was rather deaf and his sight was not good.

Gopal Appa, a peon in the Railway Telegraph Office at the Byculla station, who was next called stated that about 7-30 p.m. on Saturday he went along the down line towards the engine-shed. On returning about ten minutes afterwards, he saw the body of the deceased lying across the outer rail of the down line. His legs were between the two rails and his head outside. The body was divided at the waist and he was dead. He went and brought the station-master and showed him the body.

Patrick Clyne, an Assistant Station Master at the G. I. P. Railway Station, said: At 8-30 p.m., Saturday, a telegraph peon came to the station, and taking him on the down line showed him the deceased lying dead across the outer rail. There was no crossing at that spot and deceased had no business to be there.

After further evidence the Coroner's jury returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That the death of Thomas Daphne Cobble was caused by injuries received by his having been accidentally run over by a railway train."

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 26th Jan. 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
y	...	...	...	...	...
an	26	11	17	0	10
	26	11	58	1	52

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

[illegible] occupied in the transmission of messages to [illegible] during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 26th Jan.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
Calcutta	...	19	...	7
Kurrachee	...	19	...	1
Madras	...	20	...	10

AN appeal has been lodged against the sentences ssed by the Assistant Commissioner of Palamow on the Kols concerned in rescuing the prisoners om the police during the recent disagreeement in hota Nagpur between the tribesmen and the emindars.

THE CALCUTTA DINNER TO MR. KING, M.P.

A DINNER was given to Mr. H. S. King, M. P., on Wednesday night in the Town Hall by the members of the Uncovenanted Services. It was a great success, there being 160 persons present. Sir Alfred Croft presided, and among the guests were the Chief Justice, Justices Prinsep, Tottenham, and Norris, Sir John Edgar, Mr. Halliday, Mr. Peacock, Sir Henry Harrison and Sir Alexander Wilson. The room was spendidly decorated, with a transparency at each end, one representing the rupee declining from its two-shilling value in 1870, and the other a bundle of sticks, each bearing the name of some or other department, bound together by the ribbon of unity.

The chairman, after the toast of the Queen-Empress had been honoured, gave the health of the Viceroy and then that of the guest of the evening, which was received with prolonged applause. Sir Alfred Croft, in a temperate speech, put the case of the Uncovenanted Services very forcibly. He argued that when the contracts were made between the Government and themselves the present condition of exchange was not foreseen by either party. The fall in the rupee had reduced by nearly one-third the moderate pensions they expected to enjoy. To the representations of hardship and suffering thus involved the Government simply pointed to the terms of the contract. In all their differences with the Government they brought no imputation of bad faith, but they asked it as an employer in a very large way of technically skilled labour to take a liberal and enlightened view of its position and responsiblities towards its servants, of the reasonable expectations, the latter had formed, and were justified in forming, and of the bitter disappointment and suffering which a rejection of their prayer would inflict on them. They were not convinced that the argument of duty to the public purse was well founded, but, on the contrary, they thought that the credit of the Government was involved in the just settlement of their case. (Cheers.) Sir Alfred concluded by expressing the debt of gratitude the services owed to Mr. King for championing their cause in the House of Commons.

Mr. Ryland, Honorary Secretary of the Association, then presented a handsome casket sent from Madras and an address from the Uncovenanted Services in that Presidency. Telegrams received from the principal towns in India were read expressing appreciation of Mr. King's work in connection with the movement.

Mr. King, on rising to reply, was greeted with prolonged cheering. In the course of long speech he described the Uncovenanted Civil Service as one of the most important in India, and as performing the most responsible duties. The men composing it, taken altogether, constituted one of the ablest and most efficient class of public servants that any State in the world had ever seen. He could not help thinking the importance which the service had attained in the administration of India was not adequately appreciated either by the Government of India, the British Government of Parliament, or by public opinion at home. That might be in a large degree due to the gradual—he might say casual—development of the service which, from small beginnings, had slowly been organised to meet the ever-growing needs of an advancing civilization due to the intelligent and progressive policy of the British Government. He continued:—

"It is the stranger who, visiting India for the first time and viewing in its immense territories, the populations and institutions of its cities, as well as in its forests, its plains, its river and mountains, the varied and colossal evidences of the skill, the energy, the ability and the power put forth by you and your predecessors—it is the outsider, I say, to whom is revealed in all its due proportions the high and noble functions of this great European Uncovenanted Service, and the grandeur of the work it has done for India and for civilisation. Gentlemen, all this may be said without detracting in the smallest degree from the superb prestige and deathless renown of the Covenanted Civil Service and the military forces of India. To them we owe the conquest, the order, the organisation and the polity which have made the history of India under the British sway one of the most brilliant and fascinating pages in the whole range of national experiences. Their work has been a noble work, demanding the highest genius of government, the astutest talents of statesmanship and the best and purest virtues of religion and of humanity. They have planted where you have watered, they have fought and conquered, they have governed and administered. You have tilled the soil and raised the crop of a humane, a fruitful and a prosperous civilisation."

Mr. King was interrupted by repeated cheers as he thus described the work of the sister services. He then referred to the enlightenment of Parliament regarding the claims of the Uncovenanted Services, and said that even yet the full measure of those claims had not been appreciated at home, and that those high authorities upon whom rested the chief responsibility for the goverment of India had not altogether formed a proper estimate of the dignity and importance and value of that service. He tested that statement by the manner in which the service had been and still was treated by the Government. If the Government had anything like a just appreciation of the value of the labours which that service performed, they would treat its members with greater generosity, or render the same justice. Looking at the question from the point of view of a business man he said the value of the results achieved by the Uncovenanted Services was incalculable. He then went on to say:—

"To me it is strange—nay, it is more than strange, it is painful—that men who through many years have borne the strain and toil of the labours which have achieved results so splendid for our Empire, so grand for the present and permanent benefit of India, at the close of their official careers from an altered condition of the currency which neither they nor their employers could have foreseen—I say it is painful that these men should be mulcted of a large portion of the reward which they had fairly earned, for is not pension pay deferred, to which in the strictest equity they are entitled? That, gentlemen, is an injustice which I think every loyal and honourable minded employer, and I speak in the presence of many of the captains of industry in Calcutta, would be bound to recognise. I cannot for the life of me conceive why Government should be less just in dealing with its servants than any ordinary citizen. (Loud cheers.) I say nothing of generosity, because we all know that it is an old legal saw that 'a corporation has no bowels' I have been blamed in certain quarters—to which I confess I attach no importance, for the blame does not come to me weighted with that authority which would command any attention—for having expressed with some frankness my opinion of the conduct of the Government in dealing with its servants. (Cheers.) We are accustomed in the free air of England to express ourselves with independence (cheers), and I am not aware that I have ever said anything of the Government of which I need be ashamed, or to which it could reasonably take exception. I vindicate my rights as a member of the House of Commons to criticise without reserve, but that I hope always with courtsey, the conduct either of the Government which is in power at home or its agents and subordinates in the various administrations of the Empire." (Cheers.)

Mr. King then argued in favour of a full, free and independent inquiry into the grievances of the Uncovenanted Services. The Government had already admitted in some cases that an equitable case for redress had been made out, and it was not unreasonable to ask that the whole service should have a fair opportunity of laying its case before some impartial investigator.

Referring to the argument that a cheaper service could be obtained he pointed out the danger of filling up the Uncovenanted, or any other service in India, with men obtained on lower terms than now given. He could conceive no more foolish thrift than to reduce the rate of emolument so as to depress the average competency of the services. In conclusion, he urged his listeners to strive to be united as any division at present among the Uncovenanted Services would be suicidal. What they were seeking for was an inquiry, and the whole of them should be united in that one cause. They were conducting a manly, honourable and just struggle, and their appeal was to the manliness, honour and justice of their fellow-Britons. (Prolonged cheers.)

The chairman then proposed the health of the guests, and referring to the presence of distinguished members of the Bengal Civil Service, said the latter had uniformly given the Uncovenanted Services friendly support and sympathy.

The Chief Justice responded and said the grievances referred to were sufficiently severe to demand attention. If they pressed their case moderately and temperately, they were sure of success.

Mr. Justice Prinsep, in proposing the health of the chairman, expressed the sympathy of the Civil Service towards the movement, and said it was his opinion that in pressing their grievances they did not wish to embarrass the Government, but the latter was not acting in the full interests of the Services concerned. The uncertainty regarding the amount of pension reduced it to the nature of a windfall, and there was, consequently, much for the Government to consider and remedy.

Mr. Justice Norris proposed the health of the Press, to which Mr. Macdonald responded, and the proceedings then closed.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE following extracts of news are taken from papers published the day after the last mail left London:—

THE EPIDEMIC IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.

There are continuous reports of influenza at various places in the United States, and several suicides of persons affected by diseases following influenza are announced. Schools and prisons at different places are said to be attacked, and many fatal cases are spoken of.

Similar reports come from Mexico.

TORONTO, Jan. 3.

The weather here at this moment is extremely mild and it is raining hard, a state of things almost unknown here hitherto at this season of the year.

The unusual number of colds prevailing are attributed to the exceptional atmospheric conditions.

A complaint is very prevalent, which is generally considered as being influenza. The physicians of Ontario, however, assert that the symptons are altogether different from those of the complaint prevalent in Europe.

At Montreal a large number of cases of this complaint are recorded. At Quebec a quarantine has been set up. The epidemic is spreading very rapidly, but it is of a mild character. There has not as yet been a single serious case.

ILLNESS OF MR. THOMAS COOK.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Mr. Thomas Cook, sen., the founder of the well-known excursion firm of Cook and Son, lies in a precarious state at his residence, Thorneycroft, Stoneygate, Leicester. Mr. Cook has reached the ripe age of eighty-one, having been born in November, 1808. The immediate cause of the indisposition arises from an old wound which had its origin in an accident that befel him seventy-three years ago, in his native village at Melbourne, Derbyshire, by a fall on a piece of glass, which inflicted serious injury in his left leg.

MR. H. GLADSTONE AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Mrs. Gladstone distributed prizes to the local Volunteers at Hawarden last evening. Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M. P., addressing the gathering, urged that an additional £1,000,000 should be voted to the Volunteer forces in order to place it upon an efficient and satisfactory footing.

THE DANGERS OF ELECTRICITY.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.

There is much excitement here over electric-lighting wire accidents. A heavy rainstorm yesterday and last night wrought considerable havoc among the electric wires, and it was not until after midnight that they were brought into proper working order.

At about eight o'clock in the evening an electric light wire fell to the ground near a street corner. A few moments later a Mr. and Mrs. Smith and a little dog passed the corner. The dog touched the wire, and was killed in a moment. Mrs. Smith ran to the dog, and not seeing the wire, stepped on it. She was thrown some distance, and fell unconscious. Her husband sprang to pick her up, and received a severe shock, but was not rendered insensible. Mrs. Smith was restored to consciousness by a physician, but had a narrow escape from death. A crowd collected, and a man coming in contact with the wire was knocked insensible. A fireman rushed to his rescue, and received a very severe shock. The first victim was so badly hurt that he was sent to the City Hospital.

A horse was killed by stepping on a fallen wire in another part of the city, and several other minor accidents occurred.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.

The down-town station of the Edison Electric Lighting Company of New York caught fire this morning, and was completely destroyed, entailing a loss of $100,000 upon the company. The station occupied two four-storey buildings, and supplied electricity to 18,000 incandescent lamps. The fire started in the dynamo room, but how it broke out is unknown. It is inferred that it may have been caused by sparks from a dynamo. It was the intention of the company to rebuild the station in the spring, making it fireproof.

ACCIDENT TO THE KING OF ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 3.

This morninig King Humbert, accompanied by an aide-de-camp, was riding near the Porto Maggiore, near the tramway stores, when the horse slipped and fell with the King. His Majesty, however, had succeeded in disengaging himself from the fallen animal before the aide-de-camp came up. His Majesty insisted on returning to the Palace on the same horse.

In the afternoon the Royal Family received a visit from the Empress Frederick and her daughter. The King afterwards went for a drive in a phaeton, which he drove himself.

THE WRECK OF THE PERSIA.

BASTIA, Jan. 3.

All the passengers on board the Persia are, happily, saved. The ship grounded without any great damage to the vessel. The captain and crew refused to go ashore. The Persia has not yet been floated.

TEMPTING OFFERS TO STANLEY.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

Mr. Stanley (the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* says) had not arrived at Zanzibar many hours before he received a number of offers to lecture at exceptionally large fees, from various enterprising people in London and elsewhere; and upon his arrival in England he will be sought after by many here who have a like purpose in view. Perhaps the most tempting offer Mr. Stanley has yet received is one of £3,000 to speak about half a column of matter into a phonograph. I believe the traveller's first public lecture in the metropolis will be given at St. James's Hall, and the second at the Polytechnic, in Regent Street. The dates of these have, of course, not yet been fixed, Mr. Stanley having to arrange his programme after landing in England.

RUMOURS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2.

Intelligence received here from the Trans-Caspian territory gives a denial to the reports of a revolution in Afghanistan. The Ameer is residing quietly at Mazar-i-Sherif, and caravans are trading uninterruptedly between Bokhara and Afghanistan.

THE EMPRESS OF BRAZIL.

OPORTO, Jan. 3.

The body of Dona Teresa was conveyed, at noon, to-day to the Lapa Church, where a funeral service was celebrated by the Cardinal-Bishop, in the presence of the members of the Imperial Family (with the exception of the Emperor Dom Pedro) and a large congregation. The Duke of Oporto represented the royal family of Portugal. Wreaths were sent from all parts. The garrison of Oporto paid military honours to the deceased Empress.

On Tuesday the coffin containing the body will be conveyed to Lisbon.

THE CONGO FREE STATE.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3.

A telegram from the Congo states that the Governor-General, M. Janssens, returned to Leopoldville on the 10th of December, after having made an excursion up the Lomani.

The river is stated to be navigable up to 4-27 deg. where there are falls.

The situation is excellent on the Upper Congo. M Janssens has left for the Kassai.

THE ROUMANIAN PARLIAMENT.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 3.

The King this morning received a deputation from the bureaux of the Chamber, who presented him with an address. The King thanked the Deputies for their good wishes with regard to the dynasty and the country, and expressed his satisfaction that the Parliament was animated by a patriotic desire to support the Government in carrying out its duties.

The Chambers have adjourned to the 22nd of January.

THE LATE FIRE IN BRUSSELS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

The King of the Belgians has sent the following telegram to the Lord Mayor (Sir Henry Isaacs), in response to a message of sympathy on the destruction of the Castle of Laeken:—

"I am deeply thankful to your lordship for your telegram of yesterday expressing your sympathy and that of the citizens of London on the destruction by fire of the Castle of Laeken, where I more than once had the great pleasure of receiving several of your predecessors in your high office and distinguished officials of the City of London. The Queen of the Belgians and I have been grieved beyond expression by the news of the terrible fire at Forest-Gate, and the loss of 26 lives. We greatly lament the death of so many poor boys, and warmly feel for all those cast into mourning by the terrible catastrophe.—Leopold.'

STRIKE ON AN IRISH RAILWAY.

LONDON, Jan. 4.

At noon yesterday a large majority of the employés of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company struck work, but the engine-drivers and firemen are not taking any part in the strike. The men ask for a weekly advance of 1s. 6d. all round and a day's pay for Sunday work, and 3d. an hour overtime.

The company contend that the men's wages were originally intended for a week of seven days. They are willing to meet the men in a spirit of fairness, but what the men want means an additional annual expenditure to the company of five thousand pounds! The men proposed a compromise to accept 1s. 6d. instead of 3s. for Sundays. This the Company have refused.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount equired to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st Nov. to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Wind. Direction.	Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·055	+·075	—·022	W	...	50·1	76·6	49·1	—0·3	87	...	...	0·35	—0·90a
Agra	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·004	+·101	—·080	W	6	55·1	78·0	46·7	—1·9	62	...	...	0·01	—1·31b
Jhansi	30·053	+·097	—·022	S S W	3	53·7	77·9	52·4	+0·8	48	...	...	...	—0·66c
Jacobabad	30·063	+·050	—·013	Calm	1	36·2	77·9	35·0	—8·9	61	...	...	...	—0·13c
Karachi	30·055	+·038	—·027	E N E	7	53·0	85·1	49·1	—6·7	60	...	...	0·06	—1·37a
Ajmere	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deesa	30·040	+·038	—·038	N N W	12	57·2	82·1	48·0	—2·5	18	...	...	...	—0·15a
Rajkot	30·046	+·050	—·040	Calm	7	56·1	80·9	45·0	—6·3	36	...	...	...	—0·35a
Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore	30·089	+·096	—·015	Calm	2	55·4	76·1	46·2	—3·6	52	...	...	...	—0·80a
Saugor	30·051	+·093	—·055	N E	4	54·2	75·3	47·9	—4·2	62	...	...	...	—2·17a
Jubbulpore	30·071	+·115	—·045	Calm	2	53·0	75·9	44·9	—3·3	72	...	...	...	—1·83c
Hoshangabad	30·063	+·083	—·048	E N E	3	54·9	77·8	51·8	—0·1	59	...	...	...	—1·46c
Khandwa	30·050	+·030	—·026	N	4	58·8	81·2	52·1	+0·8	50	...	...	...	—1·22c
Raipur	29·986	+·087	—·081	N N E	9	61·7	84·0	53·8	—2·0	49	...	...	0·01	—1·08a
Nagpur	30·012	+·068	—·064	N N E	6	62·1	82·8	55·3	—0·4	50	...	...	...	—1·80c
Amraoti	29·998	·032	—·076	E N E	7	63·4	87·6	57·8	+0·9	41	...	...	...	—1·92c
Akola	30·005	+·052	—·078	E S E	5	60·4	82·5	52·1	—0·9	44	...	...	...	—1·48d
Surat	30·056	+·052	—·009	S	L	57·4	83·0	51·6	—4·6	82	...	...	...	—0·22c
Malegaon	30·069	+·057	—·052	W S W	7	55·9	81·4	47·5	—4·2	61	...	...	...	—1·47a
Bombay	29·989	—·025	—·060	E N E	12	68·1	81·4	66·0	—2·3	73	...	...	...	—0·87c
Poona	30·060	+·030	—·064	Calm	9	54·7	80·4	48·0	—7·4	73	...	...	...	—1·66c
Sholapur	30·015	—·028	—·081	N W	7	60·1	85·2	53·1	—5·2	51	2	...	...	—1·80a
Ratnagiri	29·973	—·032	—·044	Calm	9	66·8	81·9	60·4	—5·8	64	...	...	...	—0·90c
Belgaum	29·984	—·050	—·086	NN W	3	61·0	84·3	52·4	—5·2	68	...	...	0.34	—1·66c
Goa	29·984	—·045	...	NN W	15	71·0	78·0	68·0	...	95	...	...	0·04	...a
Karwar	29·960	—·037	—·064	N E	5	64·0	84·7	62·5	—3·8	94	...	...	...	—3·15c
Mangalore	29·948	—·047	—·071	N N E	5	74·4	83·3	68·9	+0·4	81	...	...	3·58	—0·10d
Calicut	29·929	—·055	—·081	N E	10	73·1	86·3	68·1	...	85	...	...	4·08	—3·33c
Cochin	29·930	—·059	—·067	Calm	F	77·4	84·8	71·6	...	80	...	...	8·40	—1·41f
Bangalore	29·944	—·063	—·134	E E	2	69·4	82·8	54·4	—2·3	47	2	...	1·29	—3·30a
Secunderabad	29·969	—·003	—·126	Calm	5	64·0	86·7	58·1	—0·5	66	...	...	0·79	—1·30a
Masulipatam	29·906	—·028	—·154	Calm	3	72·3	84·6	67·6	+1·8	96	5	...	4·02	—4·37
Bellary	29·957	—·061	—·095	N W	6	69·0	88·5	58·9	—2·2	57	...	...	0·66	—1·78a
Cuddapah	29·916	—·033	...	S W	...	64·9	91·6	59·4	...	67	2	...	3·73	—3·20a
Madras	29·9 3	—·041	—·164	S S W	10	74·8	85·3	70·1	+3·5	87	5	...	15·57	—8·71e
Coimbatore	29·926	?		N	2	66·5	90·7	62·8	—0·9	85	4	...	1·85	—4·00c
Trichinopoly	29·935	—·060	—·114	Calm	3	73·8	95·6	68·8	+2·8	88	6	...	5·95	—5·28
Negapatam	29·916	—·038	—·115	NN W	4	73·3	83·5	67·8	—2·2	90	6	...	18·34	—13·40g
Colombo	29·916	—·021	—·081	E N E	7	80·5	86·0	66·0	...	69	5	...	16·40	—5·80c

In column wind rate per hour, L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

a Fine clear weather. *b* Dust haze. *c* Fine weather with passing clouds. *d* Nor'wester. *e* Severe nor'wester. *f* Sea slight. *g* Sea rough.

SUMMARY.—The barometer has changed irregularly again. It has fallen in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at most stations in the Bombay Presidency, and risen in other parts of the Indian region. The fall has been brisk in Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and also at Bellary and Trichinopoly; and the rise rapid in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, the Central Provinces and Central India, brisk at Surat, Malegaon, Akola, Rajkot and Jacobabad, and moderate elsewhere. The relative distribution of pressure shows that readings are very high in Central India and low on the Malabar Coast and in Mysore and the Madras Presidency. The isobars have altered much in character, and readings are uniform on the Coromandel and Malabar Coasts and in Mysore, Ceylon and the south of the Peninsula. Compared with the normal average, the barometer reads low everywhere, the deficiency exceeding 15' on the Coromandel Coast. Abnormals indicate the existence of a large barometric depression very near, and to the eastwards of the Coromandel Coast between Madras and Masulipatam. Winds are generally westerly in the Punjab and the North-West Provinces, north-westerly in Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency, and at most stations in the Madras Presidency, and north-easterly in the remaining districts. The winds have been rather strong on the West Coast and at Madras, Calicut, and Amraoti, but light to moderate elsewhere. This morning's observations show that the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Goa and Karachi and 8 miles at Bombay, Amraoti, and Nagpur. The maximum temperature is in defect of the normal mean at most places, but in excess in Sind, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, Mysore, and the Madras Presidency. The highest maximum readings exceeding 90° were 96° at Trichinopoly and 91° at Coimbatore. The night temperature is much cooler than usual in most districts, except in the Madras Presidency, where it is moderately hot for the time of year. Humidity has risen in Sind, and skies are cloudy in Mysore and the Madras Presidency. The weather is more settled to-day over the greater party of the country, but to the eastwards of the Coromandel Coast there appears to be a large barometric depression and the weather there is probably squally and unsettled.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE ENGLISH TEAM AT ALLAHABAD.

APPENDED are the scores recorded on the match at Allahabad between the English team and that of Northern India. The North-West Provinces and Oudh representatives fought an up-hill fight with extraordinary pluck and success, and as a result were beaten by three wickets when their opponents had a trifling 68 to make—and those three wickets had probably not 16 runs in their pockets. On the other hand, the stronger Northern India representatives put their adversaries in for the second time with close on 200 to make in about three and a half-hours. They fielded up and bowled steadily; and few looking on could possibly have expected that the visitors from home would have won with comparative ease and an hour to spare. Yet they did so, and proved their undoubted superiority. Mr. Walker was the hero of the match: he and Mr. Vernon knew that drastic measures were necessary to carry the day, and they started "business" together. It was the forcing game they played—and they fortunately succeeded: failure on their part, and all hopes of averting a defeat would have vanished. The only consolation that is left to Northern India is that her teams were worthy of their foemen's steel:—

NORTHERN INDIA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Captain Nicolson (8th King's) run out	16	b De Little	0
C E Greenway (8th King's) l b w b Gibson	3	b De Little	1
H L Fleming (36th Sikhs) c Walker b Hornsby	4	b Hornsby	8
C J Mackenzie (78th Highlanders) l b w b Gibson	22	c Leatham b Shand	32
F D Quinton (R A) c Shand b Hornsby	4	b De Little	23
Dr J Horne (M S) l b w b De Little	10	b Leatham	2
J E Waterfield (31st P I) c Leatham b De Little	21	b Hornsby	58
A Bateman-Champain (3rdGurkhas) b Hornsby	0	c Goldney b Leatham.	0
K. Marsham (Tirhoot) c Shand b Hornsby	50	c De Little b Leatham.	25
A S Pereira (Tirhoot) c De Little b Shand	18	l b w b Leatham.	24
Major Davidson (8th King's) not out	3	not out	2
Extras:—Byes, 4; leg-byes, 4	8	Byes, 10; leg-byes, 6	16
Total	159	Total	191

MR. VERNON'S TEAM.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J G Walker c Bateman-Champain b Waterfield	4	c Waterfield b Horne,	108
E M Lawson-Smith b Waterfield	4	c Horne b Waterfield,	12
A E Gibson c Davidson b Waterfield	27	c Davidson b Mackenzie	4
G F Vernon c Greenway b Pereira	38	c Fleming b Pereira	38
H Philipson c Greenway b Pereira	21	not out	4
J H J Hornsby b Mackenzie	10	not out	7
A E Leatham l b w b Pereira	0		
E R De Little not out	17		
G M Goldney c Nicholson b Mackenzie	9		
F L Shand b Horne	13		
Hon A N Curzon b Horne	1		
Extras:—Byes, 2; leg-byes, 8	10	Byes, 17, leg-byes 7.	24
Total	154	Total	197

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.

	B	R	W	M
Pereira	95	26	3	8
Waterfield	115	51	3	7
Davidson	25	22	—	1
Mackenzie	55	25	2	4
Dr Horne	80	21	2	7

2nd Innings.

	B	R	W	M
A S Pereira	60	49	1	1
J Horne	62	39	3	1
C Mackenzie	55	31	5	1
J E Waterfield	55	37	4	1
H L Fleming	20	17	1	0

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

181-89—Pestonji and R—Byramji Limji and others vs Pallonji Sorabji Karanjia—Macfarlane, E and H. Part heard.

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's report.

164-76—Little, S F and N—William London vs Khatao Raoji and others, Little S F and N, B and H, and P G and S. Part heard.

For examination of witnesses.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and Flour Manufacturing Co—Jefferson B D and K. Vussonji Khimji and another, Petitioners.

Postponed Long Causes.

609-89—Mulji B B—Nathoo Moolji vs Dayal Nursey—Crawford, B and B.

553-89—Ardesir, H and D—Bhugwandas Rupram and another vs Hunsraj Dharsey and another.

558-89—Shamrao P—Mayabhai Premabhai and another vs Framji Cursetji Mazagamwalla—Payne, G and S.

386-89—Tyabji and D—Camerally Tyebally vs Mathurabai and another—Jefferson, B D and K.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT).
For Consent Decree.

397-89—Little, S F and N—Kaikhusroo Framjee Mougasett and another vs Dinshaw Nowroji Bode and others—Mansuklal D and J.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

244-89—Conroy & B—C J Greengrass vs F Beaumont and others—H Bicknell and H C and B. Part heard.

494-89—Balkrishna and D—Gungaji Kakoo Gudday vs Karson Jivan and others—T A Bland.

147-89—Shamrao P for pauper—Hawabibee vs Shaik Mulung Shaik Ooman and others.

53-89—Conroy and B—Gokibai vs Lukhmidas Khimji—Jefferson, B, D and K.

582-89—J C Cama—Kusha Passu vs Ramji Raghuji and others—Wadia and G, and Janardhun G.

597-89—Balkrishna and D—Krishnanath Narayenji and another vs Atmaram Narayen and others—Wadia and G, and Balkrishna and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)
For Consent Decree.

100-89—Little, S, F and N—Premji Mohunji and others vs Nandoo Dewji and others—Thakurdas, D and C, and Tyabji and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Undefended New Long Causes.

661-89—Thakordas, D and C—Peerbhoy Rajbhoy vs Esmail Khairaj and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

101-88—Payne, G and S—Shaik Enoos vs Mahomed Hoosen and others—T A Bland. Part heard.

275-89—Little, S F and P—George Soloman and vs C A Turner and others—Wadia an Part heard.

635-89—Pestonji and R—Lalchund Balkise Vakhatchund Tarachund and others and M.

Defended New Long Causes.

639-89—Little, S F and N—Damji Ludha and vs Khimji Luckmidas—Thakordas D an

648-89—J C Cama—Saley Mahomed Ludha vs N and others—Payne, G and S.

651-89—H Bicknell—Narotum Shivdas and another vs Nowla Ruttna and others—Chalk, W and S.

655-89—Chalk, W and S—Pranjewandas Gordhundas vs Bhanji Jootha and others—Hore C and B.

660-89—Roughton and B—C R R Braemer vs H H Braemer and others—Macfarlane, E and H.

Postponed Long Causes.

550-88—In person—Janmahomed Laduck vs Laduck Haji and others—Wadia and G.

453-88—Jefferson, B D and K—Nurrotumdas Vulubdas and another vs Javerbai and others—Chitnis, M and M.

71-87—In person—Rampurtab Gulab Raj vs Sachanund Swami Coomar.

56-89—Little, S F and N—Veerpal Dowji and others vs Ludha Sooderji—Hore, C and B.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JAN. 25.

10 p.m.	71·5

SUNDAY, JAN. 26.

6 a.m.	67·4
10 a.m.	73·2
2 p.m.	83·9
6 p.m.	82·6

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

"R. A." SCOTCH WHISKEY. A fresh shipment of this VERY OLD Whisky has just been received from Page and Sandeman, by their Bombay Agents—PHIPSON & Co.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

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TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS! Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

FOUND.—On Friday evening, near the General Post Office, Fort, a BROWN FELT HAT, which will be given to owner when called for. Apply 2nd floor, 2, Church Gate Street, above Bloomfield and Co., Rubber Stamp Factory.

GYMKHANA SKY RACES.—Wednesday and Saturday the 29th January and 1st February 1890. Tickets for admission to Grand Stand and Enclosures for each of three days can be obtained of LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Bellasis Road.

WANTED.—A MEDICAL Gentleman or a MEDICAL UNDERGRADUATE to go up-country as a Companion.—Apply personally to "M.," care of this paper.

CHEMISTS' ASSISTANT.—Required an assistant. Bachelor preferred. Apply with full particulars by letter to BALL, HOBSON, & Co. Umballa, Punjab.

THOSE about to make purchases for Fancy Fairs Xmas Trees and School Fetes will do well to see our Collection of Toys, Dolls and Fancy goods at Prices beyond competition. SHROFF BROTHERS.

RARE OPPORTUNITY!—TO BE LET. ROOMS, at HOPE HALL, Mazagon, 3 Bed rooms, 3 Bath rooms, Large Drawing and Dining rooms Verandah Back and front, good servants quarters, Cook. Coach house and Stable. Rent Rs. 79 per mensem.

FRESH GROUND MOKHA COFFEE at Re. 1-1 per lb, Superior Ceylon Tea at Rs. 1-3 per lb, Superior Java Cigars No. 1 at Rs. 3 per 100.—DANTRA and Co., 33 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REQUIRED, an ASSISTANT MATHEMATICAL TEACHER a European, Catholic and University Graduate. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and free furnished quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to The Revd JAMES DOGGAN, Principal St. George's College, Manor House, Mussoorie, N-W.P.

WANTED.—An experienced European SHORTHAND REPORTER for *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary expected to—Proprietor *Deccan Herald*, Poona.

WANTED.—A HEAD CLERK for the Sir J. J. School of Art. Salary Rs. 100 per mensem A good knowledge of English, a legible hand writing, and a knowledge of accounts are indispensable qualifications. Applicants who must be members of the Educational Department, should apply in writing to the Principal.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents. (Established 1871.) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

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BUNGALOW TO LET, with Furniture, close to Sea-shore, opposite to Scottish Schools, Mahim. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJI DUBASH, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

MAHABLESHWAR.—TO LET, "West Wood" "Park Hall," "Reay Villa," "Race View," and many other bungalows of, from 2 to 6 bedrooms, Com: ex: views. Particulars Apply to Mr. CURSETJEE DADABHOY, Ripon Hotel.

BREACH CANDY.—UNFURNISHED HOUSE, to let from 1st April 1890. Apply to R. BRANSON, High Court.

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SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SEWING MACHINES, Tricycles, Bicycles &c., of the finest make, with all the latest improvements.—H. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

PIANOS thoroughly renovated and tuned by Professional Europeans, at moderate rate MARCKS & Co., Limited.

PATENT SELF DIGESTIVE BREAD, can be had to order, at PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

WREATHS and CROSSES of Fresh Flowers, Imperishable Wreaths, and Wreaths of Solid Porcelain, of most exquisite production.—THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY, Ld.—FOR SALE, 2 Sizing Machines 16 Fly-wheel Segments, 2 Second-motion Pinions, and a Second-motion Shaft, can be seen at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

WATERPROOF TWEED HOLDALLS.—The most useful Article for Travellers, Holding Wraps, Bedding and other Articles, superior quality, Rs. 18, 20, 22.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 1,0 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillip and Co., at Re. 1 each.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY FOR CONFERRING DEGREES.

TUESDAY, 28TH JANUARY 1890.

1.—CANDIDATES for DEGREES are requested to be in the University Library at 3 p.m. precisely to robe, and have their places assigned them.

2.—The SENATE are requested to be in the University Library by 4-45 p.m.

3.—VISITORS will alight from their Carriages under the Porch of the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University.

4.—PROCESSION.—At 5-15 p m. the Procession of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows will enter the Hall, when all present will *rise and remain standing* until the Vice-Chancellor has taken his seat.

ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

I.—FELLOWS.
In order of Precedence.
(Juniors first).
The Principal, College of Science.
The Principal, Deccan College.
The Principal, Elphinstone College.
The Educational Inspector, Central Division.
The Director of Public Instruction.
The Members of the Legislative Council.
The Judges of the High Court.
The Members of the Council of Bombay,
The Chief Justice.
The Commander-in-Chief.
II.—UNIVERSITY OFFICERS.
The Board of Accounts.
The Registrar.
The Syndics in Medicine.
The Syndics in Law.
The Syndics in Arts.
The Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering.
The Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.
The Dean of the Faculty of Law.
The Dean of the Faculty of Arts.
THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

5.—The Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows having taken their seats, there will follow on behalf of Candidates for a degree—

The SUPPLICATION by the Dean of the Faculty in which they graduate.

The passing of a GRACE by the Senate for their admission to the Degree.

Their PRESENTATION by the Dean to the Vice-Chancellor: and

Their ADMISSION to the Degree by the Vice-Chancellor.

6.—Awarding of the Chancellor's (1888), the James Berkeley (1889), and the Lady Reay (1888) Medals.

7.—Declaration of Degrees conferred.

8.—The Registrar will read the Syndicate's Report of the proceedings of the University during the past year.

9.—The Vice-Chancellor will deliver an Address.

10.—The Vice-Chancellor will dissolve the Convocation.

11.—RETIRING PROCESSION.—The assembly will rise and remain standing until the retiring Procession of the Vice-Chancellor and Fellows has left the Hall.

By order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!

JUST arrived at Bombay, a SHIPMENT of 350 HORSES, selected by the well-known importer, C. G. Baldock, consisting of Upstanding Carriage Pairs, from 15 hands to 16 hands 3 in. high, weight carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also a choice selection of Dog-Cart and Brougham Horses. To be inspected, opposite the Tramway Stables, Colaba.

FOR SALE,
BEST WHITNEY BLANKETS,
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL,
In White or Scarlet, and in various sizes.
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
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AID TO THE STUDY OF ALGEBRA
With solutions of the Bombay Previous
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Price Rs. 3—Full cloth.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS.
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AGENTS WANTED.

Hungarian Aperient Water.
"DIAMOND MARK."
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

REPAIR DEPARTMENT.

OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair Share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such as Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed,

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 25.

BAR Silver was again 3-16d. higher in London yesterday at 44¾d. per oz. and Rupee Securities advanced ½ per cent. in Fours, though they were unchanged in 4½ per cents, at £70½ and £70, respectively. Consols were unaltered at 97⅜; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107½. The Indian Council allotted two extra lakhs of Bills on Bombay yesterday at 1s. 5⅜d.; and 16 lakhs of Transfers altogether to the three Presidencies at 1s. 5 13-32d. and 1s. 5 7-16d., the rates obtained for the latter showing an advance of 1-32d. to 1-16 on that of the regular allotments on Wednesday, and the extra sales on the following day. Further shipments of Specie to Bombay, say £270,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, are advised, bringing up the total since the beginning of the year to £1,380,000. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 88; and Exchange on London advanced a centime, say to fcs. 25·25½. To-day's telegrams advice a further advance of 1-16 in the price of Silver, at 44 13-16d. per oz.

In General Produce, Wheat was dull at a decline of 1d. per cental in spot Soft White in Liverpool at 7s. 0½d. ex-quay, other quotations being unchanged. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,800,000 quarters, or 40,000 quarters less than was upon the water a week ago. Oil Seeds were unchanged. The London Sheep Skin sale closed yesterday, with Madras prime quality 1d. to 2d., and Bombay ¼ to ½d. per lb. lower. 700,000 skins were sold out of the 770,000 offered.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm last evening. Surats quiet, the Sales having been the same as Thursday's at 12,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats. The price of spot Mid-American was again 1-16d. higher at 6⅛d. per lb.; and American Arrivals were 1-32d. in the nearer and 1-64d. in the more distant positions. Prices of East Indian Cotton were unchanged for growths from this side of India; but we note an advance of ⅛d. in "Good" Madras Westerns, of 3 16d. in "Good" Tinnevelly (Reuter's quotation of 4 7-16d. for the latter being, no doubt, intended for 5 7-16d.) and of 1-16d. in "Fair" Coconadas. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. This afternoon, the market closed steady, all round, for spot Cotton, the only change in rates reported being an advance of 3-16d. in "Fully Good Fair" Tinnevelly; but American Arrivals, though called quiet, were 1-16d. higher in the most distant position; and 3-64d. up for all nearer deliveries. The day's Sales aggregated 7,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. The Imports were 25,000 bales.

The Manchester market was firm yesterday, with a hardening tendency, inspired by Cotton; but buyers were operating very cautiously. The quotations wired by Reuter show an advance of ⅛d. in 7lbs. and 45in. 9lbs. Grey Shirtings; of 1½d. in 8½lbs. Shirtings, and of 1d. in 54in. 11lbs. Shirtings; other prices, including the rate for 40s. Mule Twist, being unchanged.

The weekly Liverpool statistics show the total sales to have been more, by 19,000 bales than those of the previous week at 76,000 bales; speculators having taken 8,000 bales more, at 14,000 bales; but the amount taken by the trade and forwarded was 14,000 bales less, at 127,000 bales. The weeks Imports were 40,000 bales, smaller at 77,000 bales. There had been the slight diminution of 5,000 bales in the total stock, which, however, was yesterday heavier, by 264,000 bales, than at this time last year, and 187,000 bales more than in 1888. There were 2,000 bales less of Surats in stock, at 106,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 110,000 bales; but of Surats there were 4,000 bales more in sight than on last Friday; and the figures which we give below show that, compared with last year and the year before, the total supply was yesterday 294,000 bales and 35,000 bales greater, respectively, while East Indian Cotton shows an increase of 101,000 bales as against last year, and of 19,000 bales compared with 1888. In prices, an advance of 5-16d. took place during the week in spot American Cotton, Arrivals also having moved up from 3-16d. in the most distant, to 15-64d. in the nearest position; while in East Indian there had been a general rise of ⅛d. per lb., Bengals excepted. Compared with the rates ruling in Liverpool for spot American at this time last year and in 1888, yesterday's quotation was higher by ⅝d. and ½d. respectively; and it will also be noticed how much greater the difference is between the price of Mid.-American and Good Dhollera, in each comparison.

The price of steady Mid.-Uplands remained at 11 cents in New York yesterday; but April Futures receded 13 points, say, to 11·05 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 25,000 bales, making the week's total considerably below that of the corresponding week last year, though much above that in 1888; and the total figures since the opening of the fresh season as given below now show an increase of 459,000 bales as against 1892, and of 290,000 bales compared with 1888. The total quantity of Cotton in sight in New York is wired under yesterday's date as 4,900,000 bales, the last previous estimate (telegraphed on the 3rd instant) having been 3,230,000 bales. To-day's message reports an advance of 15 points in April Futures at 11·20 cents, the spot price remaining at 61 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 19,000 bales, going against 26,000 bales last year, and 14,000 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	141,000	176,000	90,000
" exports to U. K.	83,000	79,000	55,000
" " Continent	49,000	43,000	49,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	4,755,000	4,296,000	4,465,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,938,000	1,677,000	1,742,000
" " to Continent do.	1,534,000	1,228,000	1,237,000
" Stock in the Ports	657,000	911,000	928,00

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	3,120,000	2,826,040	3,084,960
" " Surats	321,000	219,820	302,130

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Stock in Liverpool	970,000	705,540	782,990
" London	16,000	5,000	30,000
American afloat	230,000	135,000	277,000
East Indian "	18,000	36,000	20,000
	1,234,000	881,540	1,109,090
Price of Mid.-Americans	6⅛d.	5½d.	5⅝d.
" Good Dhollera	4⅝d.	4 13-16d.	4 7-16d.
Difference	1½d.	11-16d.	1 3-16d.

A quiet feeling and a restricted demand succeeded the late firm tone and active enquiry in our local market for the staple to-day, and we report a small business, not reaching 1,000 bales in the aggregate, and consisting of Julgaum, at Rs. 207-9; Khangaum, at Rs. 219-26; and Akola, at Rs. 223, in about equal quantities, with prices generally unchanged.

WHEAT is further depressed by discouraging advices from the other side, and transactions have been on a very small scale again to-day; but no further decline in rates has been established.

SEEDS are quiet and only a moderate business is passing on about the basis of previous quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,748	bales.
Wheat	13,311	cwts.
Linseed	2,223	"
Gingelly	4,786	"
Ground Nuts	9,661	"
Castor Seed	1,179	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady, Cotton to Liverpool, for late March shipment, has been done at 22s. 6d. per ton. The Khalif (s) and Knight of St. George (s) have been berthed for Dunkirk, the former with 1,000 tons, and the latter with 2,000 tons at 22s. 6d. per ton, for February loading.

EXCHANGE has been steady at an advance of 1-32d. on yesterday's final rates; but we have lacked support from Calcutta, that market having been closed. A fair business has transpired in ready Mercantile Bills at 1s. 5 11-16 for three months' sight Credits, and for February and March delivery at proportionate rates; but the Bank media of remittance are neglected. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 5 15-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		...1s. 5 13-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		...1s. 5 9-16d.	"
Credits	do.	...1s. 5 11-16d.	"
Francs	do.	...1·86	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been without particular movement to-day, the cash price for Fours having been quoted throughout at 97⅜, at which it closed with the coming settlement at 1-16 per cent. higher with the March account at 98½. For the other Paper 100¾ to 101 nominal is still quoted.

SHARES have been very quiet again, and we make but few alterations in our list this evening, prices generally being unchanged. Jubilee Cotton Mill shares, however, are Rs. 25 lower; and Central India and Jewraz Balloo are Rs. 10 down at our quotations; while Khatao Makonjee are Rs. 5 up at Rs. 790. Treacher and Co. are Rs. 15 lower at Rs. 1,190. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 957½.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

AUGUSTO—January 26, at Colaba Causeway, Mathew Augusto, son of the late A. C. Augusto, Civil Architect and Engineer, Bombay, aged 64 years and 5 months.—Funeral this evening at 4 p.m., friends and relatives please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ROSE—January 22, at Karwi, N W P (Banda District), the wife of Elisha Rose, Sub-Engineer, P W D, Indian Midland Railway (J-M Section), of a son.

WILLETT—January 15, at Allahabad, the wife of F Willett, Naini Tal, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HARTWELL—DIGGES LA TOUCHE—January 8, at Minbu, Upper Burma, Henry Sullivan, eldest son of H T Hartwell, Esq, East Southernhay, Exeter, Devon, to Grace, eldest daughter of the Rev P D Digges La Touche, Rector of Paynestown, Beauparc, Meath.

DEATH.

GREENHILL—January 20, at 3, Russell Street, Calcutta, Florence Ellen, the dearly loved wife of Edward Fowler Greenhill, aged 33 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1890.

THERE is much in the pamphlet on the Economic Situation in India upon which we commented a week ago to warrant us in returning to the subject. Ably as it is written, however, we should be sorry to accept it as a safe guide through the perplexities and uncertainties of a very difficult problem. An authentic account of the condition of the people in India has yet to be written, and even now it can scarcely be said that the material for such a work is within the reach of the most patient non-official investigators. Meanwhile we take note of the fact that the writer, in his endeavour to test the case statistically, unconsciously leans more to the optimist view of the case than to the one which he desires to support. With the help of Mulhall's Statistical Tables—not always the safest guide in inquiries of this kind—he shows that the average earning power of the agricultural class in India is one-seventh that of the corresponding class in Europe, while that of the industrial classes is one-fourth. This would show that relatively to the agricultural class, our Indian industrial classes have well maintained their position—a result which the writer certainly did not intend to arrive at when he began his investigation. Again, from the same source he shows that the value of necessaries annually consumed per head of the population in Europe generally is £5 6s.; in India the value is £2. So that while the earning power of the bulk of the people in India is, compared with that of the European proletariat, as one to seven, they are able to supply themselves with necessaries in the proportion of 40 to 106 as compared with the population of Europe. The two sets of figures are inconsistent, as attempts at comparisons of this kind must almost necessarily be; and if they prove anything it is that after all the population of India do somehow manage to supply their wants. We, however, distrust this method of inquiry, and are by no means disposed to use the writer's figures against him. We attach value to the pamphlet, indeed, not for the picture that it offers of the condition of the industrial classes, which is much too general to serve any serious descriptive purpose, but for the indication it gives of the way in which thoughtful native publicists approach economic questions. And the first thing that strikes us in the picture is its pervading tone of depression. Doubtless there is an excuse for this in the disappearance of so many of the old industries of the country, and in the condition of many of the industrial classes. But there is depression and something more in the mind of men who can write "our industrial classes are the victims of circumstances over which they have no control." The phrase would have a fatal significance if we were to accept it as an accurate indication of the mental attitude of the leaders of the people in the presence of this question. And yet it is difficult to imagine anything more helpless or more hopeless than the condition of mind which is revealed in the writer's survey of the situation. He laments the daily increasing stress of foreign competition, which the industrial worker is powerless to withstand. The foreigner has all the capital, all the technical training, all the improved industrial appliances by which an advantage is to be secured. There is competition from without, and competition from within, and both are too strong for him. Carlyle's Elector, with his "*Que faire? Ils ont des canons!*" did not make a more unconditional surrender to adverse circumstances. "The industrial worker of this country," the writer finally admits, "stands in the struggle perfectly helpless and hopeless."

There is a mournful candour in all this, but it seems to us to be a candour that takes no account of the real causes of the situation. Mere repining over the disappearance of the silk industry, the weavers' industry, and the muslin workers' will not help the depressed industrial classes. These were for the most part hand industries, carried on in the workers' home, and they necessarily suffered the moment they were brought into competition with industry carried on upon a large scale. It is sad, no doubt, to read Macaulay's picturesque description of the golden age of Indian industry, when the products of our looms ministered to the splendour of the Courts and salons of Europe, and to remember that all this belongs to an age so long past that when a few bales of Indian yarn found their way to England the incident is looked on as a phenomenon. But our Indian neighbours should remember that when the products of Indian industry had acceptance in the markets of Europe the competition was that of hand-labour against hand-labour. The transition from hand-labour to steam power changed the conditions of the contest, and made the disappearance of Indian textile fabrics from the home markets inevitable. The writer admits that the transition was necessary, but he does not seem to recognize the enormous effect which such a change must have upon the industries of the countries which endeavour to adhere to hand-labour. All that he has to say upon the point is that Government should have "controlled and directed the transition by timely and temporary intervention, so as to make it a beneficial change." The bearings of this observation, as Captain Cuttle would say, lie in the application of it. The writer gives no hint as to the kind of intervention by which the Government could have made the transition from hand-labour to machinery in Europe beneficial to people in India. We can think of no way in which the State could have interfered to any one's advantage, and in the absence of any suggestion to the contrary we strongly believe that there is none. Indian industry has no reproach to bring against the State like that which is still brought against the English Government in behalf of the crushed out industries of Ireland. In that case positive fiscal enactments stifled more than one important staple manufacture. Here the most that can be said is that while the Government of India declined to foster native industries by artificial aids, they did all they could to help the foreign competitor "by adopting Free Trade measures, by pushing railway extension, and by making special grants to foreign enterprise." The argument is noteworthy, not only because of its weakness, but because it shows how strongly native opinion is bent in the direction of Protection. Indian economists, if they could, would rear a China wall around such industries as survive in the country, not only against foreign manufactures, but against foreign capital. In the same breath in which the absence of capital is deplored, we hear bitter complaints against the degree in which India is being exploited by foreign capitalists. The writer takes the trouble to prepare an elaborate table with the object of "showing the progress of the foreigner in the Industrial Field of India." Some of the chief items in the synopsis are remarkable. About eighty-four million pounds of tea a year are grown in India by foreign agency, the value of the outturn being over five millions sterling. Coffee to the value of a million and a half, coals to the value of seventy lakhs, are produced every year. Then there are the cotton mills, with not far short of ten millions sterling of capital, one-third of it native; jute mills, with a capital of 285 lakhs, besides woollen mills, paper mills, indigo factories, mills and presses of various kinds, to say nothing of shipping and the internal carrying trade. All these industries, however, occupy nearly a million inhabitants, and on the modest estimate of sixty rupees a year per head they earn wages amounting to six crores a year. But this table, which is put forward as a serious statement of grievances, only means that Englishmen have had the enterprise to devote their money to the industrial and agricultural development of India, while the capitalist class in India have hoarded theirs.

"Somehow," the writer says, "our collieries are not in native hands." This "somehow" covers a great deal more than he seems to be aware of, even when he attributes the industrial depression of the country to insufficiency of working capital. It is not the fault of the Government that practically the whole of the stock of the Indian railways is held in England, and that some crores are taken from India every year to pay interest on it. There is money in abundance lying in Indian cellars which might have been profitably invested in these undertakings, but as the railways themselves are condemned as contributing to the industrial depression of the country, we imagine that the writer would not have approved of that way of restricting the field of what he would call foreign enterprise in India. It is, indeed, difficult to see how the railways can have exercised an adverse influence upon our industries. They have not diverted capital from industrial investment; they have certainly widened the market for country-made goods, and have made the distribution of these goods easy. But there are stages in the writer's argument at which it becomes difficult to believe if one and the same mind is at work in it. On one page we read laments that the Indian craftsman suffers from the want of improved methods and appliances of industry; on the next, the complaint is that such establishments as the Cawnpore Tannery and the woollen mills in the North-West Provinces, where these improved methods and appliances are employed, are ruining the local chhambars and weavers by displacing hand-labour. This looks very much like an echo of the controversy that was fought out with such rough weapons in Arkwright's time, but it is an echo too faint to claim serious attention. It is a pity to have to say it, but it is nevertheless true that it is a false reading of economic history which suggests to the writer the remedy for the evils which he deplores. He still believes in State Workshops, notwithstanding the experiences of 1848—believes, indeed, that the experiences of that fateful year established the expediency of State intervention in industrial enterprise. He asks what effect the expenditure of the Public Works Department has had in stimulating the industrial spirit of the Indian people, "as similar expenditure did in France in the first half of this century?" We will not answer the question, but we will answer the illustration which accompanies it. And the answer is that in no single instance was the intervention of the French Government in industrial partnerships in 1848 justified by the success of the undertakings which it sought to stimulate. The programme which has been here drawn up in the interests of industrial revival has other items in it to which we may call attention on another occasion. It may be said briefly of it now that it seems to have been drawn up under the influence of advanced French Protectionist teaching, without any enlightenment, however, from the wholly discouraging results of that teaching.

A COLLECTION of "Pickings from the *Parsee Punch*" has been sent us. The letterpress is mainly in Guzerati, and it is mainly to the Guzerati reading public that the paper is acceptable. But it has its interest even to others as a pictorial record of local history. The artist, who is too modest to make his name appear in his work, deserves credit for the vigilance with which he watches the course of events, even in dull times. He sometimes has to make much out of little, and if sometimes he fails in the attempt, it is not because he does not do his best to succeed. The drawing of *Punch's* cartoons is not their strongest point, unless indeed they are meant to illustrate the need of a wider dissemination of the art of drawing in local schools. But the paper is conducted with good humour and good f[illegible]eling, and when it gives a portrait its sev[illegible] towards the subject of the portrait goes no[illegible]ther. The range of topics dealt with i[illegible] pages is wide enough to sometimes ta[illegible] party politics at home, and even the co[illegible]cated problems of European polity fu[illegible] material for its cartoons. It deals freely [illegible] Municipal affairs, and apparently h[illegible] high opinion of local self-governmen[illegible] it is practised in Bombay. It is an [illegible] and out supporter of the Cong[illegible] to which it consecrates many pages [illegible] illustrations, the most intelligible of w[illegible] is one in which *Punch* is represented valian[illegible] resisting an attempt to part two maidens, o[illegible] representing the Congress and the other [illegible] Parsee community. The foibles of fashiona[illegible] Parseeism are frequently dealt with, *Pun*[illegible] apparently having little sympathy with t[illegible] new ideas and manners which are making th[illegible] way in the community. On the whole it seems to be a lively publication, which cannot yet boast of great things on the pictorial side, but which manages to make the best of its material and to buzz away through the year, and to be bright even in dull times. It has as yet done harm to no local reputation, not even by its portraits. But it is necessary to point out that *Punch* is run very closely by a Bombay weekly which unconsciously says funnier things than any of the recognized comic papers. The *Bombay Guardian*, for example, this week amuses such of its readers as have a sense of humour by solemnly telling them, in an article on the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission, that it was a mistake for the Anglo-Indian papers to ridicule the fears of native mothers who hid their little ones away, lest the English doctors should wish to cut them up. "We say deliberately and solemnly that their fears were not without foundation." Had the *Parsee Punch* made this discovery, it would have given a cartoon depicting the cutting up of these vivisected little Hyderabadis, and in this respect it would have had a plain advantage over its comic rival.

THE first Sir Salar Jung did such noble service to Hyderabad, and was so faithful in his allegiance to the British Government, that widespread regret will be felt at the death, so soon after that of the second of his name, of his last surviving son, the Munir-ul-Mulk. The deceased nobleman held the post of Revenue Minister, and more than once during the Premiership of his brother he acted as Prime Minister, to the satisfaction of his Sovereign and of those who worked with him. He was generous, amiable, and kind hearted, and he will be much regretted in Hyderabad society, European and Native.

THE Secretary of State has, we are informed, accorded to Mrs. Crawford and her daughter a subsistence allowance, or pension, amounting for the former to £300 a year, and for the latter £70. Public opinion, however divided in regard to the merits of Mr. Arthur Crawford, will approve of the consideration shown for the ladies of the family of the late Commissioner of the Central Division.

IT has been decided that Lady Harris and her infant son will, upon their arrival in Bombay, proceed immediately to Mahableshwur, so as to avoid any risk to health from remaining in Bombay in March, which is often so trying. This course has been imposed by medical advice, and will be a disappointment to Lord and Lady Reay, who had invited Lady Harris to stay at Malabar Point.

THE Salvation Army are taking to the hills. An exploring party of officers has been sent from Bombay to Khandalla and Lanowli to secure barrack accommodation at either place. Negociations are in progress for land for an encampment from which to enter on a campaign on the Ghauts.

LORD REAY, who proceeded on Friday evening to inspect the Tansa Water Works, returned to Bombay at 6 p.m. on Saturday last. His Excellency travelled by a special train from Atgaum to Callian, and thence came to Bombay by the Poona passenger train; and alighting at the Byculla railway station, proceeded to Malabar Point.

H. E. LORD REAY has consented to preside at the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution on Monday the 10th March next, that day being the anniversary of the foundation of the above Institution which was so named in commemoration of the wedding of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in 1863.

THE following military order has been promulgated:—"The admission in the Poona Volunteer Volunteer Rifle Corps of selected Parsees is sanctioned on the condition that they sufficiently understand the Engish language, adopt the uniform of the corps, and are willing and able to share in its duties. (*Vide* G. R. 4321 of 20th October 1888.") The order was, we learn, communicated by the Adjutant of the Poona Corps to Mr. Dinshaw Hormusji Khambatta, who has diligently and unostentatiously worked for the enrolment of his co-religionists as Volunteers.

A GENERAL meeting of the E. C. S. A., Bombay will be held this evening, at 5 o'clock in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall.

THE subscription dance at the Ladies Gymkhana will take place on February 3rd.

THE following are the traffic receipts of the Indian Midland Railway for the week ending 18th January 1890:—Merchandise, Rs. 49,823; passenger and other earnings, Rs. 44,808, total Rs. 94,631, as against the corresponding period last year, when they were Rs. 64,544; and showing an increase this year of Rs. 30,087.

THE expected wet weather befell the Zhob Valley Expedition on the 14th, and it rained a good deal on the following days. There is, we regret to learn, in spite of excellent sanitary arrangements and energy on the part of the medical officers, considerable sickness among the men and followers. About six deaths had occurred up to the 16th among the sepoys, mostly of pneumonia, and about the same number among the followers. Two years of Loralai had doubtless weakened the men.

STORIES of Mr. Gladstone are the fashion now. Here is one which has the merit of being new and true. When he was Prime Minister, he was in the habit of repairing to the little grass-plot which lies to the back of the famous old house in Downing-street, and there in the afternoon, in fact shortly before his daily journey to the House of Commons, the observer could watch Mr. Gladstone with a sheet of MS. in his hands—which apparently contained notes for a speech or answers to questions, diligently conning it, and marking his lesson with appropriate gestures and motions of the hand. Very handsome and interesting the old man looked, and his practice is an illustration of the care with which he always got up his subjects and his orations.

SUDDEN and altogether unexpected attacks of insanity have been unpleasantly frequent of late. One of the cases which attracted the most attention was that of the famous comic actor Dessoir, who is often described as the Austrian Coquelin. The other evening, while performing his part in "The Hypochondriac" at the Volks Theatre, he became suddenly demented, and so violent that the curtain [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE NORTHBROOK CLUB BANQUET.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Northbrook Club banquet to Lord Harris is fixed for February 21.

Lord Northbrook will preside.

Lord Randolph Churchill will propose the health of Lord Harris.

Lord Ripon and Lord Salisbury are expected to be among those present.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON ON THE PORTUGUESE QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Sir James Fergusson, speaking last night at a public meeting, declared that Portugal's claim to arbitration in the matter of Nyassaland was baseless and absurd.

THE TORPHICHEN DIVORCE CASE.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The verdict in Lord Torphichen's Divorce case has been given in favour of his lordship on the ground of Lady Torphichen's adultery with Lieutenant Lynch Bloss.

PROBABLE VISIT OF LORD HARTINGTON TO INDIA.

Lord Hartington contemplates visiting India directly he has sufficiently recovered from his illness.

THE FATE OF DR. PETERS.

It is reported that Dr. Peters has arrived at Subaki.

HEAVY MERCANTILE FAILURE.

The firm of Repetto Paepaglioni and Company of Buenos Ayres has failed, the liabilities amounting to six million dollars.

The failure is attributed to immense jobbing in Argentine products. The firm had large shipping interests in Europe.

MR. BRADLAUGH IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Bradlaugh arrived at Plymouth last evening, much benefited by his trip, but still weak.

GREECE AND THE DISTURBANCES IN CRETE.

The Greek Reserves have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for service.

It is believed the order has some connection with the present condition of Crete.

THE GERMAN SOCIALIST BILL.

BERLIN JAN. 25.

The Reichstag has rejected the Socialist Bill.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The P. and O. steamer Thames, with the homeward mail of the 10th instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

Mr. Forwood, Secretary to the Admiralty speaking at Blackpool yesterday, said that by the year 1894 one hundred and sixty-one ships, including those lately completed, would be added to our Navy; moreover ten older ironclads were being modernized. He positively denied that there was any truth in adverse reports circulated concerning the guns of the Benbow and the Victoria.

THE ABYSSINIAN TREATY.

PARIS, JAN. 24.

In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, M. Spuller, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, refused to discuss the Treaty between Italy and King Menelek, and said he was still awaiting the text of the Treaty.

MR. JUSTICE MANISTY'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Mr. Justice Manisty was attacked with a slight stroke of paralysis yesterday while on the Bench. Four other judges are at present disabled through various illnesses.

THE CRIMES ACT.

Twelve fresh counties in Ireland have been proclaimed under the Crimes Act.

MR. BRADLAUGH.

Mr. Bradlaugh has arrived at Plymouth all well.

DR. PETERS REPORTED SAFE.

Some French priests who have arrived at Mombassa, state that they met Dr. Peters in the interior, when he was well and returning to the coast. No [illegible] they met [illegible] friends to [illegible] failed. [illegible] admitted [illegible] pounds, [illegible] which he [illegible] summoned [illegible] 10th in- [illegible]

[illegible] MINIS [illegible]

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 25.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, as District Grand Master of English Freemasonry, received a deputation of Lodge Union No. 767 E. C., at the residence of Brigadier-General Boyce-Combe at 7 o'clock last evening. The deputation was headed by Worshipful Master H. J. Rustomjee, and an address in a silver casket was presented. In reply his Royal Highness expressed his great satisfaction at the progress masonry was making in Sind more particularly under the guidance of the present master at Karachi.

DEATH OF THE NAWAB MUNIR-UL-MULK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 26.

The last surviving son of the great Sir Salar Jung died this morning. The Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk had been dangerously ill for a week past, and yesterday his medical attendants pronounced his case hopeless. His brother, who died last year, left a son, who is now about twelve months old, and is the sole male representative of this distinguished family. No will has been left. The nobleman just dead has two sisters and mother surviving, who tended him on his last illness. The practical extinction of the Salar Jung family is a calamity to the Nizam's State.

MR. FITZPATRICK'S TOUR.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Resident, was much gratified by all he saw on his tour at the invitation of the Minister. He praises the activity at the coal mines, and the enlightened policy and judicious administration introduced by the Nawab Mashtaq Hussain. Mr. Fitzpatrick was leaving on a tour to Aurangabad, on Friday next, but his departure is now doubtful, owing to Nawab Munir-ul-Mulk's death.

HYDERABAD ELPHINSTONIAN GATHERING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JAN. 26.

The Hyderabad Elphinstonians held a successful reunion last evening, the second of its kind, in the Hindu Social Club Rooms, Mr. Ardaseer Ratonjee Pilcher presiding. The success was the same as last year, mainly due to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Ranchundra Lakshman, the honorary secretary. The president, after congratulating the members and welcoming the guests, introduced Mr. Ramchandra, the honorary secretary, who delivered an able and eloquent address, deprecating the withdrawal of Government from higher education, and congratulating Indians on the advance in age for the Civil Service candidates. The guests having returned thanks to their friends, the meeting, after voting thanks to the chair, were dissolved. Fruit and refreshments were freely supplied. The unavoidable absence, owing to illness, of Mr. Balcrishna Gopalji, president Hindu Social Club, was much regretted, and his zeal in the cause was acknowledged and commemorated

RELICS OF 1756.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

A memorable relic of the capture of an old English fort at Calcutta by Suraj-ud-Dowla's army in 1756 has just been accidentally unearthed. Some workmen, while making excavations to the west of some opium godowns in the Custom House, suddenly alighted several feet under-ground on a cannon, also upwards of one hundred shot scattered about the trenches of the fort. The former was presumably one of the guns under cover which the then Governor and president of the Council, Roger Drake Frankland, and Manningham, Member of Council, and Major Minchin, Commandant of the Fort, left on pretence of escorting the ladies to the brig Dodaly, lying in the river Hooghly, but in reality showed the white feather. They promised to return, but never did, and left a handful of English and Native garrison, and a few ladies, to the horrors of the Black Hole. Among the shot, which are of various sizes, and battered out of all shape, is an antique shell which evidently did not burst. A large quantity of chalk in a capital state of preservation was also found.

THE MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 25.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE.—"Poonamallee Stakes."

Mr. Farmer's Petroleum walked over.

SECOND RACE.—"Merchants' and Bankers' Purse."

Mr. Newton's Jassim, 9st. 6lb., Kendall........	1
Mr. Farmer's Soocab, 8st. 5lb., D. Greenhalgh....	2
Mr. Newton's Samnite, 9st. 13lb., Native...........	3

Time.—3 min. 58½ secs.

SECOND RACE.—"Mount Steeplechase."

Mr. Ernest's Gillaroo, 12st., Watson	1
Mr. Campbell's Benlomond, 10st. 10lb., Major Scott Chisholm....................	2
Mr. Woomler's Primus, 11st. 8lb., Captain Hanwell	3

Woolongoon fell.

THIRD RACE.—"Venkatagiri Hunt Plate."

Mr. Farmer's Viceroy, 7st. 10lb., D Greenhalgh..	1
Mr. Bowen's Crusader, 8st. 6lb., Bowen	2
Colonel Grant's Nugget, 8st. 6lb., Kendall	3

Also ran Sultan, Kismet, Swallow, Orator, Dick Turpin, and Cruiser.

Time.—1 min. 51 secs.

FOURTH RACE—"Bobbili Purse."

Mr. Woolmer's Moab, 9st. 6lb..................	1
Mr. Kempton and Mr. Dignum's the Judge, 10s. 6lb., Hobday..................	2
Mr. Le Mesurier's Lady Durham, 9st. 7lb., Wool	3

Also ran Kildrummie and Silvermane.

Time.—2 min. 46 secs.

Judge was a strong favourite.

FIFTH RACE—"Astronomer's Purse."

Mr. Kempton's Sarey Gamp, 8st. 11lb., Owner...	1
Mr. Alli Abdoola's Shahab, 8st. 7lb., Kendall......	2
Mr. Farmer's Formosa, 7st. 10lb., W. Greenhalgh	3

Also ran Benevolence and Mameluke.

Time.—2 min. 7 secs.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JAN. 25.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Venetia (extra), from China, left here for Bombay this afternoon.

JAN. 26.

The mail steamer Oriental, from China, arrived.

ADEN, JAN. 25.

The Messageries Maritimes s. s. Oceanien left here for Europe on 20th inst. at 5 p.m.

The Messageries Maritimes s. s. Labourdonnais left here for Bombay, via Kurrachee, on noon of 24th inst.

The Messageries Maritimes s. s. Mendoza left here for Zanzibar on the 24th inst. at 3 p.m.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera.................. 4⅝d.

[illegible]he Manchester Market is firm, hardening tendency [illegible]ed by Cotton, but buyers operate very cautiously.

[illegible] lbs. Shirtings	5s. 4d.
[illegible] " "	6s. 7½d.
[illegible]0s Mule Twist	9⅜
[illegible]xchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 5d.
[illegible] per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
[illegible] per cent. French Rentes	88
[illegible] per cent. Rupee paper	70⅛
[illegible] per cent. "	72
[illegible] per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
[illegible]ar Silver	44½d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	76,000	bales.
" " " Surats	10,000	"
" " Import of Cotton ...	77,000	"
" " " Surats	4,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton......	970,000	"
" " " Surats	106,000	"
Stock of Cotton in London.	16,000	"

LORD REAY AT THE TANSA WORKS.

ON Saturday H. E. the Governor devoted several hours to the inspection of the works in progress at Tansa for the formation of a great artificial lake to give the city a new and abundant water-supply. On Friday night at 11-23 his Excellency arrived at the Byculla station, accompanied by Colonel Lyttelton, the Military Secretary, and Mr. Walter Hughes, Secretary of the Public Works Department. Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal Commissioner, had made arrangements for the conveyance of the Governor and those who were to accompany him from Atgaon to Tansa. Mr. Grattan Geary, the President of the Corporation, Dr. Blaney, Chairman of the Standing Committee, and Mr. Pearson, of the Engineering Department, proceeded in the same train to Atgaon; Mr. Baldwin Latham, C.E., the sanitary expert now in Bombay to report on the drainage works of Bombay, Mr. P. Reynolds, C.E., Executive Engineer of Baroda, and Mr. Wilson, C.E., of the Geological Survey Department of the United States, were also of the party. The train arrived at Atgaon, a small village near the foot of the Ghauts, at 2 o'clock on Saturday morning, and the reserved carriages detached and remained on a siding until day-break. The morning was cold, with a sharp wind, the thermometre standing at 54°. After an early breakfast tongas conveyed the party to Tansa, and the progress made in the works during the last year was at once seen to have been considerable. The dam is now about 90 feet high where it holds back the rivers Nag—a Mahratta word signifying the cobra—and the Tansa—extends for a distance of two miles between the spurs of low hills which enclose an ovoid space of some twelve square miles, the axes of which is parallel to the line of the dam. The base of the dam is one hundred feet broad, the breadth decreasing in a gentle curve as the immense structure rises. The trial pits showed a basalt foundation at an average of thirteen feet from the surface along the site fixed on for the dam. But it has been found that under the basalt there are in many places faults or underlying fissures filled with moorum or shale. In one place the underlying fault was only disclosed after the foundations had been laid and carried up to a considerable height; the accidental removal of a neighbouring boulder disclosed the existence of a fissure which it was necessary to arrive at. To effect this the portion of masonry built over it had to be removed by blasting, and the excavation has been carried down some twenty-seven feet, without yet arriving at the seat of the danger.

This difficulty has interfered with the continuity of the line of the dam, but notwithstanding some noticeable gaps the structure is now sufficiently advanced to assert itself in the general view. It also suffices to bund back the water of the two rivers, and constitute the germs of the lake which is to cover a great tract of undulating plain till lately covered with jungle and dotted with hamlets which have now been all expropriated. The owners have received in money liberal compensation for their occupancy rights, and Government have agreed to give them new lands which are to be settled by them. They have been slow to make a choice; having come into possession of money amounting to sums beyond all their previous experience they have taken the future easily and have spent their indemnity to the last anna. Things having come to that pass they will now either select and take up the new lands, which the Government is willing to give them, or they will consent to earn wages on the works. So far the natives of the locality have steadily refused to work for the good pay within their reach. Strangers from great distances come willingly, many of them having served on other great works under Messrs. Glover and Co., on the Indian Midland and in Bombay; but their example is thrown away on the villagers of the district. The catering for the workmen is carefully supervised by the contractors; Khimjee Vallubhoy, of Bombay, is the commissary-general. He is bound to supply the bazaar at five per cent. under the Crawford Market prices. The wages are good, and supplies cheap, abundant, and of good quality.

The stone used for the construction of the dam is excavated from three great quarries in the vicinity. The utilisation of the imprisoned water has facilitated the transport of stone to the works: it is conveyed in barges towed by steam tugs to the dam. This expedites and cheapens carriage. The kunkar for preparing hydraulic mortar is also found in the neighbourhood and is of exceptionally good quality. Blocks of mortar are subjected to a hydraulic pressure of eighteen hundred pounds to two square inches. Samples of the mortar used at different periods of the works are preserved as samples for reference. Mr. Latham was greatly struck by the quality of the mortar and took away some specimens. As a further evidence of the hardness of the mortar, the visitors were shown a channel six inches deep, wrought in the face of part of the dam by immense boulders washed down by the force of the overflow from the temporary waste-weir provided for last monsoon. While the basalt facing was ploughed into by these immense boulders the mortar stood out in protuberances of an inch high from the abraded surface. The sand used comes from Tulsi. It is carefully sifted, washed, and rewashed by the contractors, under the supervision of Mr. Hawkes, one of the municipal enginering staff.

The Governor and the other visitors were conducted over the works, and every detail clearly explained by Mr. Clerke, C. E., Mr. White, C. E., and Mr. Hawkes, C. E., the Municipal Engineers, and Mr. Bedford, C. E., the energetic engineer representing Messrs. Glover and Co. Mr. Bedford has a large and varied collection of curious formations of Iceland spar and quartz, found in fissures and caves in the basalt and trap. The manner in which mere clay was imbedded in the lava, and in its turn surrounded flakes thereof, showed that at one time the lava and mud spouts alternated when this region was in course of formation under the action of immense volcanic forces. Mr. Wilson took away some specimens for the Museum of the American Geological Survey. Mr. Latham said that similar crystallisations are found in faults in the metalliferous strata in Cornwall.

As the party proceeded along the works, Mr. Latham and Mr. Wilson, who were each armed with handy portable instantaneous camera, took in the twinkling of an eye any group or coolie that attracted attention. These camera are the newest outcome of American ingenuity, the Kotak which Mr. Wilson uses having been only issued to the public on the first of December last, three days before he left America for the East. He has taken three hundred photographs, and Mr. Latham is determined to take back to England five hundred. The instantaneous exposure once made, the roll of sensitized substance revolves, and the negative can be kept for an indefinite time until impressions can be made either by the amateur himself or by a professional photographer.

Standing on a little hill through which a cleft has been hewn to carry the centre of the dam, an excellent view is obtained of the country, which when submerged will form the bottom of the Tansa Lake, and the crown of a swelling hill a few hundred yards distant will form a picturesque little island in the expanse of water. The lake will cover eight square miles, and if the dam be raised eventually to a height of one hundred and thirty-three feet above the bed of the Tansa river, the area covered will be twelve square miles, and the amount of water impounded will be doubled. The area of the gathering-ground is fifty-two square miles. The average rainfall is one hundred and sixty-two inches, so that the available supply of water will be practically unlimited. The lake will be full at the end of the rainy season, and will be able to give one hundred million gallons per diem until the next monsoon comes round and again fills the lake. The take-off sluices will be eighty feet above the river bed, so that the take-off will be from the higher water, and eighty feet of the lower will never be drawn from. The dam will be carried at present to a height of one hundred and nine feet above the river bed, which will give four hundred and one feet above the Town Hall datum line. By raising the dam to one hundred and thirty-three feet above the river bed, as we have said, the amount of water impounded will be doubled; the cost of the additional twenty-four feet being far less than that of any twenty-four feet lower down, owing to the diminished width of the dam.

Nothing can be more solid than this immense mass of masonry. Every stone passes under the supervision of the Municipal staff. A muccadum, bearing a red badge, supervises every gang of twelve masons, and they are in turn under the eye of Mr. Hawkes, who sees that every requirement is complied with. The rubble is of the best kind, each stone being roughly shaped to fit into the irregularities of those around, above and below, and it is then imbedded in hydraulic mortar, special care being taken that no interstices are permitted. Any defective stone is at once rejected. The inner mass of the structure is composed of trap, the external face is built of rough oblong blocks of basalt laid lengthwise, so that fangs are imbedded in the inner rubble. The employment of rubble for the construction of great dams is a French innovation upon the old practice of building them of ashlar—that is to say, of large square blocks of cut stone in layers. For some twenty years the use of rubble was recognised in France as giving infinitely better results at a considerably reduced cost. General Fife was the first English engineer who saw the importance of this innovation. He translated a French account of the system, and when the Karakwasla dam near Poona was resolved upon, he recommended the adoption of rubble. The chief advantage of rubble over masonry is that any fault between two stones will be blocked by the stone immediately beyond, it being next to impossible for a fault to be continuous. The hydraulic mortar and stone makes in effect one mass. Another important point in favour of this effective and expeditious system of construction is that the cost is reduced, it being no longer necessary to find an immense number of blocks of equal size, and then to pass them through the hands of stone-cutters to shape them to measure. The abandonment of this slow and costly process seemed so revolutionary that the audacious proposal to build the Karakwasla dam of rubble drew down upon the innovator the severest and most contemptuous criticism. A certain Colonel of Engineers, in a report, insisted that rubble must prove a failure and that they Karakwasla dam should be constructed of ashlar. Fortunately the critic did not confine himself wholly to destructive criticism. In order to show that the contour of the proposed rubble dam was defective, he drew a better one, in which by an oversight he placed the slope towards the lake instead of on the other side. This extraordinary departure from established principles was fatal, and the Karakwasla dam, was built of rubble which has given entire satisfaction. If the two miles of the Tansa dam a hundred feet broad at the the base, and a hundred and nine feet high, were built of ashlar, each stone of large size, and carefully worked up by the masons, the cost would have been at least double.

When the dam is completed to the level at present contemplated, it will submerge three thousand acres, and when raised to the maximum height, four thousand acres will be placed under water. The water will be taken off by a duct seven feet wide and six feet high to the spring of the arch which will cover it in. This duct takes the water for a mile following the contour of the outer hill for a mile, when comes the first tunnel about two hundred and fifty feet long. The tunnels, of which there are five, are nine feet broad by seven high. They are cut through the rock, and no masonry is required, the flat roof being formed of the trap or basalt of the hills. The first serious tunnel occurs three miles from the Bund. It has been necessary to go under the Kosta Khind for a distance of nearly a mile and a quarter. Then comes nearly seven miles of duct, with, at intervals, ridges or ravines crossed by cuttings or by aqueducts. Seven miles from Tansa comes the first iron pipe four feet in diameter and nearly three miles in length. Then comes the duct along the contour of a hill for nearly a mile, when there is another pipe over two miles long crossing a valley, then on by duct and pipe to Bassein creek, which is crossed by a bridge two thousand feet long, which is now complete, and will carry the iron main.

Lord Reay went along the duct for a considerable distance. Nine hundred feet of this conduit has been roofed in with concrete, but a masonry arch will cover in the whole length of duct between the dam and Bombay. When the party arrived at the commencement of the covered-in portion of the duct, Mr. Clerke invited those present to go through it, the concrete floor being quite level. Having penetrated some two hundred feet in the dim light, a change in the direction of the duct shrouded the whole party in thick darkness which might be felt. Having gone so far, no one was prepared to retrace his steps. They all proceeded, finding their way by tapping the sides of the walls with their walking-sticks. There will be twenty-eight miles of covered way between Tansa and Bombay. The water will flow to the height of four feet only until such time as the dam be raised to its highest. The conduit can of course carry water up to the spring of the arch, which will give a volume of water six feet in depth by seven in width. The tunnels can carry considerably more. The lake is fifty-two miles from Bombay, but the water will travel sixty miles. The addition to the water-supply will amount to seventeen million gallons per day, which can be increased to thirty-three million gallons whenever the growth of the city requires it. After devoting several hours to the inspection of the works, the party proceeded to the bungalow erected for the engineering staff near the dam, where they partook of breakfast, for which Mr. Ollivant had thoughtfully made provision. At two o'clock, the Governor and the other visitors returned to Atgaon, and took the train for Bombay, where they arrived at 6-30 in the evening, well-satisfied with the progress that has been made at Tansa.

THE ENGLISH CRICKETERS IN BOMBAY.

THE English team of cricketers arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the early train. Several of the leading members of the Bombay and Parsee Gymkhanas were present on the platform to receive them. Mr. J. M. Patel, the well-known Parsee cricketer, put garlands of flowers around their necks and presented them with bouquets, at which kindly demonstration of welcome our visitors seemed much pleased. They then drove off with the several gentlemen, with whom they stay for the time they are in Bombay, Mr. Vernon being the guest of the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. The English team play matches with the Bombay Gymkhana to-day and to-morrow, and on Thursday and Friday against the Parsees. A dinner will be given in their honour by the Gymkhana on the 31st, while the Parsees will entertain them at Petit Hall on the 30th. Several of our leading citizens, European and Native, have accepted invitations, and everything is being done to make the entertainment a success. The following are the gentlemen who are members of the reception committee:—President, Sir D. M. Petit, Kt.; Messrs. Framjee N. Patel; Sorabjee S. Bengalee, C.I.E.; Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I.; the Hon. P. M Mehta; the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia; Messrs. Jamsetjee N. Tata; Sorabjee F. Patel; Framjee D. Petit; Bomanjee D. Petit; K. N. Servai; D. J. Tata; Darasha R. Chichgar; and J. M. Framjee Patel.

Yesterday some members of the English team played in a scratch match that had been got up for them by the Gymkhana.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Jan. 26.—Barometer has fallen in north-west India except Rajputana, along the west coast of the Peninsula, and in Burma. It has risen elsewhere. The fall is brisk in Bengal, the Circars, and the Central Province. Distribution is about normal, highest in the north-west and lowest in the Bay; and the depression is apparently traversing the Bay. Wind is variable in Burma, otherwise the directions are about the normal. Temperature has fallen, except in Burma and Bombay, and the mean is below the average except in Burma and Madras. Weather is very fine generally but rain has fallen in Assam, Chittagong, and Lower Burma, and the amounts are large in Bassien and Moulmein. Settled fine and cool weather prevails the greater parts of India, and the centre of interest is the Bay where a depression apparently is moving from east to west.

APAZAI, where Sir R. Sandeman's expedition was still halting when our latest intelligence left, may be an important frontier post in the future. On a hill most strategically situated, the site of a thana and political officers' bungalow has been already levelled.

THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

THE Bombay Light Horse had another drill with the Governor's Body Guard on the General Parade-ground on Saturday morning. The muster was not as large as on the previous occasion, not from want of appreciation on the part of the men of the opportunity of a drill with so well-trained a body of regular cavalry as that which Major Daniell commands, but from the prevalence of colds in the Bombay stables, which made so many troopers' horses unfit to turn out. As it was, many of the Volunteers were mounted on borrowed horses. The drill, as before, was in squadrons, the Light Horse squadron being commanded by Captain Little, with Lieutenant Cuffe and Sergeant Moir as troop leaders. Major Daniell kept the field briskly at work for a little under three-quarters of an hour, and one or two imperfections apart, the drill was an improvement upon that of the previous Saturday, all of the movements being smartly done, and with greater regularity and steadiness, particularly in wheeling and advancing in line. It was to be regretted that the muster was smaller than had been expected, but this was from unavoidable causes, and it is hoped that a further opportunity may be given for parades of this kind.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

ON Saturday afternoon the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps assembled at the Town Hall and marched down Church Gate Street, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley to the general parade-ground in front of the Esplanade Police Courts. Here the whole column was drawn up in aligument and went through the "firing" and "open order" exercises, and various other manœuvres. The column was re-formed and executed the march-past by companies at the trail, and the movement was executed to the satisfaction of the Colonel. The Rifles were for a second time drawn up in line and prepared for volley-firing, the right half battalion firing the first volley, and the left half battalion the second. As each man had been supplied with ten rounds of ammunition, independent firing was also made a point of practice, and a brisk fusillade was kept up. Before dismissing his men the Hon'ble Colonel expressed his satisfaction at the large attendance of the Volunteers on parade. The following was the field state:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company .	1	2	1	1	2	...	45	52
B " ...	1	1	1	...		...	15	22
C " ...	...	1	1	...		...	12	16
D " ...	...	1	1	1		...	22	27
E " ...	...	1	1	1		...	38	45
F " ...	...	...	2	1		...	21	25
G } Cadets ...	...	...	1	...	3	3	17	24
H	...	...	...	...	4	...	25	29
I	...	...	1	...	4	...	16	21
K	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	13
L	...	...	1	...	2	...	74	77
Army Staff ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	6	9
Staff & Band.	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total ...	2	7	10	6	32	3	330	390

The following officers were on parade:—

Lt.-Col. the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley. Major R. S. Brown. Captains—T. W. C. Leathem (Adjutant), Baird, Nicholson, Lund, Place, Willis, and Soundy (Paymaster). Lieuts.—Jefferies, D. Soane, Sharp, T. M. English, F. W. English, and Cornforth. 2nd Lieuts.—Rowland, Kenny, Wilkinson, and Ferneaux.

SAD DEATH AT COLABA CAUSEWAY.

AN inquest was held by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney yesterday at the Apollo Hotel, respecting the death of Charles Freeborough, aged 54 years. Deceased was an engineer in the Alliance Mill at Tardeo, who was found lying dead on Saturday, a little after midnight, on the pavement by the side of the Apollo Hotel on the Colaba Causeway. The following evidence was recorded:—William Be[illegible]nard Stokes said: I am a merchant and live at Colaba. Deceased is an engineer in the Alliance Mill, Tardeo. His age is about 54 years. He lived at Tardeo. I saw him at Green and Read's in the Apollo Bunder at 9 p.m. yesterday. He was then in good health and spirits. I saw him laughing there. I left soon afterwards, and [illegible] the Skating Rink. Half an hour after midnight I w[illegible] passing the Apollo Hotel, when I saw the body of the deceased lying on the footpath. There was a crowd of people around him, and a pool of blood under him. He was dead, and lying on his back. The police were there and two other Europeans. All the property now produced, consisting of a gold watch and chain and appendages, Rs. 19-8 in currency notes and cash, a pair of spectacles, a magnifying glass, a bunch of keys, set of gold studs on his shirt, and ring on the fourth finger of his left hand with a pocket handkerchief, were found on his person. At 7 o'clock this morning I saw deceased's body still lying on the footpath. It was not lying there when the inquest was about to be held.

William Parkinson said: I am a commercial traveller and live at the Apollo Hotel. I know the deceased. I met him once about a fortnight ago, and last night I met him at Green and Reads at the Apollo Bunder. He appeared to be perfectly well and sober. He, I and Mr. Buckley then left Green and Read's in a victoria and came to my room in the Apollo Hotel. We each had a peg of whiskey and a cheroot, after some conversation, and about half-past 11 o'clock. Mr. Buckley and deceased left. Sometime between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning, I heard of his death, and saw his dead body lying covered on the footpath. My room is on the third storey of the hotel, about the centre. I did not see the deceased go downstairs. Deceased was perfectly sober when he left my room.

George Ainsworth said: I am a sub-conductor in the Stores Department of H. M.'s Dockyard, and live at the Sirdar's Mansions, No. 37. I do not know the deceased. At about a quarter-past 12 o'clock last night, I was going with a friend on the Colaba Causeway, when I saw a man lying on the pavement next to the Apollo Hotel. I went up to him and saw it was the deceased. Blood was trickling slightly from his nose. From all appearance he was dead. There was a pool of blood under his head. I sent my friend to the Apollo Bunder for a policeman and he brought Constable Ellis. There was no one near the body when I saw it. I called out "ramoosee" two or three times, as I knew there was a ramoosee at the hotel, and a ramoosee came with a light, and I looked at the deceased with it.

At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further enquiry to this day, and a post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased was ordered by the coroner. Thereupon the body of the deceased was removed to the morgue at Cammateepura for that purpose.

Mr. Charles Freeborough, who was an engineer of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, served the company for 17 years, during which he gave entire satisfaction to his employers. He was much esteemed by all men working under him, and he was very good and kindhearted and a thorough gentleman. His death has been much deplored by all of his friends and mill-hands, as well as by the secretaries and treasurers, Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdas and Co. The mill was stopped at 9-30 a.m., in token of his memory, as soon as the sad news of his death came to the knowledge of the secretaries and treasurers. His funeral was very largely attended by many of his European and native friends.

Now that Karachi is on the high road to prosperity writes a contemporary, its importance as a growing seaport town being fully recognised, it may be interesting to notice what estimate was formed of its future some fifty years ago, when Sind was still governed by its Amirs, and the Indus was beyond the boundaries of British India. Turning to a *Narrative* of the Campaign of the Army of the Indus in Afghanistan in 1838-39. written by Dr. Kennedy, who accompanied the force operating in the interests of Shah Sujah, we find an enthusiastic description of the attack on the cantonment foreshore of a few years ago should be repeated, the proposed stone revetment—which would be perfectly useless as regards the civil lines or military buildings—might have to be carried round another mile or so to protect the northern flank of the town and it seems by no means outside the limit of possibilities that if the river and the revetment were both sufficiently persistent, Dera Ghazi Khan might intimately become a well protected island—a sort of frontier Cherbourg. We do not on this account wish to say that the game is not worth the candle because, apart from the importance attaching, whether from the point of view of untility or sentiment, to the preservation of a town like Dera Ghazi Khan, the excitement is a highly interesting one.

ELPHINSTONIAN SOCIAL GATHERING.

THE social gathering of Elphinstonians, held annually during the last six years to keep green the memory of the institution under the roof of which they received their education, as well as that of the great statesman who was the founder of it, took place on Saturday evening on the premises of the new Elphinstone High School, on the Esplanade. A committee of management, with Messrs. M. R. Sethna and N. H. Moos as honorary secretaries, had been nominated in connection with the celebration of this annual festival; and it goes without saying that their efforts to evoke a spirit of harmony, good fellowship, and union among the past and present Elphinstonians were in a great measure successful. The large hall of the school was for the occasion converted into a reception room, where the Elphinstonians commenced to assemble from about 6 p.m. The place had been specially prepared with flags and bunting, and was later on illuminated with tumbler-lights. For the banquet, a large *shamianah* had been erected in the rear compound of the institution, where covers were laid for over 125 Elphinstonians, consisting mostly of Parsees with a sprinkling of Hindus and Mahomedans. Letters and telegrams had been received by Mr. N. H. Moos, joint honorary secretary, from England, Shanghai, Bhownugger, Calicut, Junaghur, Shikarpore, Hyderabad, Bulsar, Baroda, Kurrachee, and Surat, the sentiments of good fellowship, cordiality, and union expressed in which beat in unison with the predominant feelings of the Bombay gathering. At 8 p.m., the ringing of a bell invited the assembly to the banquet-table, at which Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Judge of the Small Causes Court, presided; and where the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang was present during the proposal of the toasts.

The chairman proposed the toast of the Queen-Empress in fitting terms; and it was drunk with all due honours, the whole assembly standing up, and a string band playing the National Anthem.

Mr. D. R. Chichgar, who was suddenly called upon to propose the toast of H. E. the Viceroy, in the absence of Mr. V. K. Dhairyavan, who had been at first entrusted with it, said that he was sure the toast of the highest representative of the Queen-Empress in this country required no recommendations from him to their cordial acceptance. They knew that the very best man was always chosen by her Majesty's advisers for the high post of Viceroy in this country—cheers—; and from what little they had seen of the present Viceroy, and from the sentiments he had recently expressed in his speech in the Punjab, they must feel satisfied that he would do credit to the choice that had been made of him. (Applause.)

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar, in proposing the toast of H. E. the Governor of Bombay, said he believed he expressed the unanimous sentiment of all those present when he remarked that this toast deserved to be drunk with great enthusiasm by them, because it was coupled with the name of a high-minded nobleman, whom this presidency rejoiced to welcome as its Governor five years ago, and whose career in that very responsible capacity had been, upon the whole, highly eventful, successful, and popular, and had won for him the confidence and the grateful regard of the people not only of his presidency, but of the whole of India. (Cheers.) Apart from other reasons, the sentiment of loyalty, which animated the breast of every true Elphinstonian, would alone suffice to mark the appropriateness of the toast of him who occupied the proud position of her Majesty's representative in this presidency. But Lord Reay had a special and an additional claim on their grateful recollection of this gathering, because the principles and the policy of his administration had been in conformity with the principles and the policy of Mountstuart Elphinstone—he had conscientiously and earnestly endeavoured to walk in the footsteps and maintain, as far as in him lay, the high administrative standard of that noble statesman, to honour whose memory they had met there. The times had greatly altered since Mountstuart Elphinstone was the Governor of this presidency. Education had made great progress, and had brought into existence public opinion, which had become more critical, more searching, and more exacting; the number of conflicting interests with which a Governor had to deal and which he had to reconcile, had increased; and the problems of administration had become more numerous and more complicated. Mountstuart Elphinstone governed this presidency at a time when the foundations of the empire were being laid, and he bore his share in the [illegible] those foundations to the satisfacti[illegible] of the present [illegible] empire, but to maintain w[illegible] built; and as Lord Rosebery once very appropriately observed, to maintain an empire was as difficult a task, and required as much the capacities of high statesmanship as to build it. Having due regard to this fact, and to the changed conditions to which the speaker had adverted, they must judge of Lord Reay's career; and so judged it could not fail to strike them as a most successful one. When Lord Reay came among them he brought with him the reputation of an able and highly talented man. He has had for his colleagues in the Government of this presidency such brilliant members of the Civil Service as Sir James Peile, the late Sir Maxwell Melville, and last but not least of all Sir Raymond West—cheers—in the Legislative Council too he had had about him talented representatives of native thought and opinion. And yet it might be truly said of him that, surrounded as he had been both in the Executive and Legislative Councils by officials and non-officials of acknowledged abilities and experience, Lord Reay's talents had not been overshadowed by theirs, but on the contrary, his strong intellectual individuality had been most prominent and marked throughout his career. But it was not of his high abilities alone, that Mr. Chandavarkar spoke here. Those abilities had been used wisely and liberally for the purpose of securing the progress of this presidency in almost all directions. (Cheers.) His administration had been marked by strong sense of justice, by sincere sympathy with the people, and with their reasonable aspirations. (Cheers.) He had made no distinction between one class and another, but had tried to guard the interests of all alike. And what was more, he had been active in promoting social intercourse between Europeans and Natives—cheers—and in this good work he had been nobly assisted by his noble consert—Lady Reay. (Loud cheers.) Whenever any public question came up before him for solution, he tried to ascertain public opinion about it beforehand, and to meet, so far as he could, its reasonable demands. Of this Mr. Chandavarkar could cite several instances. Soon after Lord Reay had assumed the reins of office, the public of Poona appealed to him for an increased number of elected members in their Municipality. The same appeal had been made to his predecessor, but in vain. Lord Reay gave the appeal his best consideration, and on satisfying himself that it had justice on its side he granted it. Now, after four years, he had the satisfaction of finding that the result had justified the wisdom of the step. His Excellency had been as liberal and just towards the Bombay Municipality. The draft of the Bombay Municipal Bill of 1883 had been, as they all knew, of a very retrogressive character at first. Had it passed in its original shape, it would have reduced the Corporation to a nonentity, and the Municipal fathers would have had to sit at the feet of the Municipal Commissioner, as his most obedient and humble servants. When the public of Bombay saw this, they protested against the measure. Lord Reay pacified the misgivings of the public by surrounding himself in the Legislative Council with such genuine, able, and faithful representatives of public opinion as the Hon. Mr. (now Sir Frank) Forbes Adam, the Hon. Mr. Telang, and the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah, and with the help of Sir Raymond West, succeeded in altering the nature of the Bill, and giving it a more progressive cast so as to bring it in unison with the sentiments and the wishes of the rate-payers of Bombay. (Cheers.) His nominations of native gentlemen as members of the Legislative Council had been on the whole highly satisfactory. Lord Reay's action in regard to the forest grievances of the people affected by the forest laws was another instance of the endeavours he had conscientiously made to meet the demands of the public. He appointed a Forest Commission, put upon it men of ability and experience, and his resolution on the report of that Commission had removed several forest grievances. He had, it was true, not been able to remove all the grievances in this matter, but they must remember, that he has had to deal, in the decision of it, with the demand of the people on the one hand, and the opinion of poorest officials on the other; and his action, considering the difficulties that lay in his way, had been in the nature of a compromise. To the Native Chiefs he had been a sympathetic friend. On the educational fortunes of the presidency, he had left a most distinct mark, notwithstanding the fact that financial difficulties were greatly in his way. The Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute will stand for ever associated with his name, and it marked a new and important epoch in the annals of education in this presidency. (Cheers.) Lord Reay had placed our medical education on a more satisfactory footing; and his resolve to have model high schools deserved the approval of all reasonable men, There were other events connected with his administration which marked him out as one of the best Governors they have had. But all these services—invaluable as they were, and highly appreciated by the public as they had been—fell into the shade by the side of one glorious and elevating feature of Lord Reay's administration—namely, the moral impetus which he had given to the Government of this presidency. (Loud cheers.) That feature will hand down his name to posterity as that one of the most highly-principled and godly Governors they have had. In this respect, his Excellency stood unsurpassed by any of his predecessors, and the future historian of this presidency would love to dwell with pleasure and pride on the strength of character and unflinching regard to public duty, with which, in spite of misrepresentations, in spite of opposition, and of the strong and influential interests arrayed against him, and of the apathy in quarters where he had a right to expect sympathy and support, he boldly came forward to purify the administration by ridding the public service of its noxious element. (Loud applause.) By this high moral achievement his Excellency had not only vindicated the character of the British rule in India, but he had shown that that Government alone deserved the confidence and affections of its subjects, that that Government alone could hope to be lasting, stable, and permanent, which based its power on its moral prestige; and enforced a strict rectitude of conduct on the part of its public officers. (Loud cheers.)

The chairman next proposed the toast of the Elphinstone Institution. He said he would convey to them a gratifying piece of news by reading a letter, dated Carberry Town, Musselburgh, 11th December, 1889, written by the present Lord Elphinstone to Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, honorary secretary, Middle Temple, E. C., who had forwarded a copy of it to the honorary secretary of the present gathering, and which was as follows:—

"Sir,—Your letter of the 9th ultimo has only this moment reached me, having been forwarded from London, and I lose not a moment in giving expression to the great gratification with which I received it. Of my relation Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone's connection with India, I am of course well aware of the interest he took in schools and in public institutions for the advancement of knowledge, and more especially of the great interest he took in bringing forward and showing confidence in the native population, to whose advancement and prosperity he so greatly devoted himself. I have often been told not only by those who knew him when in India, and are now in this country, but also of Bombay itself, where the affection, in which his memory is held, is shown by the institutions and other buildings that bear his name. His statue by Chantrey in the Town Hall is well known to me. The addresses presented on his leaving Bombay in 1827 are in a glass case by my side at this moment. The magnificent service of plate presented on the same occasion, is in my daily use, and every other memento of his connection with India, and of the estimation in which he was there held, is most carefully preserved in this house. Of one thing I was not aware until I read your letter. I was not aware of the existence of the society of Elphinstonians, and you will therefore the more readily understand the pride, and the gratification it affords me as the head of the family to know that there exists, not only in Bombay, but in other cities of India, in China, and in London, a society of men, bounded together by a common feeling of affection and respect for the memory of an Elphinstone. My thoughts will be with you at your meeting to-morrow evening, when I will also drink to the memory of Mountstuart Elphinstone, and I will only further venture to express my heartiest and my warmest good wishes for the prosperity of Elphinstonians, in whatever part of the globe they may be living."

The chairman went on to say that the enthusiasm which pervaded the meeting at once attested to their feelings of love and reverence for the memory of their common benefactor, Mountstuart Elphinstone. Before proceeding the chairman asked permission to relate a little story. Thirty years ago the Elphinstonians met in the Town Hall with a view to commemorate among them the name of Mountstuart Elphinstone. A lad, unknown to fortune or to fame, requested the managers to allow him to take a part in the proceedings. The request was not acceded to. The managers were inexorable, and the young aspirant was resolute. At the meeting, he spoke after all in support of a resolution, recording the profound sense of grief with which the Elphinstonians had received the intelligence of the death of the founder of their institution. The English papers on the following [illegible] his speech to be "the speech of [illegible] did they think this [illegible] was? H[illegible] person whom they had that evening [illegible] barring, of course, certain phy[illegible] (Applause.) They would see, the [illegible]aid, that his admiration for Elphinstone was not a thing of to-day or yesterday, but dated far back, and he would say that his reverence for that truly good and great man had grown with his growth and strengthened with his strength. Let them consider for a moment what solid and lasting benefits had been conferred upon them by the British Government? Go, if they liked through the whole range of history, ancient or modern, where would they find a parallel to a Foreign Government deliberately and of set purpose expending its energies in the education and elevation of a subject race? Whoever heard of the conqueror emancipating the conquered, fitting them by gradual training for the enjoyment of liberty, civil, religious, and political, and doing all by means of his own chosen servants, with a clear apprehension and sure conviction that the subject race was entitled to demand, and would demand as the necessary result of their enlightenment, all those rights and privileges which were their birthright? The chairman had not met with a single parallel case. They must not talk of the much extolled liberty of the naturalization of the Romans; for the privileges of a Roman citizen could only be enjoyed in Rome. They must remember that this policy sprang, as in the case of their honoured Elphinstone, from a lofty and expansive philanthrophy which reasoned thus: "Better to reign over free-men than over a herd of political slaves; better to have the judgment of enlightened minds than the dark suspicions of debased souls." It was one of the essential functions of Government to impart education to the poor, as essential as the protection of person or property; and considerations so noble and humane guided the conduct of Mountstuart Elphinstone. An alien in blood, an alien in religion, an alien in race, without any hopes of recompense, he earnestly laboured to impart the vigorous culture of the West to their countrymen on this side of India during his administration of eight years. Under his auspices, the Bombay Native Book and School Book Society was established in 1819. The results were discouraging. There were teachers, but few learners. He called a meeting of the leading citizens, explained to them with calmness the inestimable boon offered for the acceptance. No coercion, no menace, no reproaches, no disdainful look were used. His earnestness moved his hearers. With one voice, they honestly declared, in spite of the inveterate prejudices and fears of their countrymen, that they would do all that lay in their power to further the cause he had so much at heart. Success crowned his generous efforts. To meet the growing requirements, he established in 1827 the Bombay Education Society. Amidst the onerous duties of his administration he found time to vigorously sustain the operations of this new society. He became the patron and president of the Literary Society, supported the monthly magazine, and lent a helping hand to the work of the Society for the Education of the Poor. Perhaps they were not aware that, of all Englishmen in this presidency, he was the first and foremost advocate of the vernacular press. The *Sammachar* the first vernacular newspaper received liberal assistance from his government. He foresaw that the press would be the most valuable auxiliary to the diffusion of knowledge and general enlightenment. His policy might be summed up in one short sentence. He was for cautious, enlightened, and progressive improvement of the natives of India. The fruits of this policy were now clearly visible. The men of light and leading, as Burke would say, came from the ranks of the Elphinstonians. The most distinguished lawyers and judges and educationists were Elphinstonians. But were they sure of the future of the institution with which the name of Mountstuart Elphinstone is associated? Could they feel sure that they would retain their intellectual pre-eminence in the future as they had done in the past. All richly endowed institutions had a tendency to what, by a figure of speech, might be called fatty degeneration. This process of decay was the more rapid where there was an almost complete absence of high scholarship in union with kindly enthusiasm. Was the teaching power of their institutions the same as it was in the days of Grant and Wordsworth? Vigorous competitors were in the field, and in a gathering of Elphinstonians, it was the incumbent duty of the chair to point to the existence of dangers ahead. On the retirement of Mountstuart Elphinstone in 1827, the native inhabitants of the presidency collected subscriptions to commemorate his memory, and the magnificent sum of Rs. 2,26,172 was raised within a short time. This sum was unprecedented as far as the speaker was aware. Even the Ripon memorial failed to secure more than Rs. 1,50,000. The chairman spoke here of the British Government of India. There was internal peace and tranquillity in India, from the snows of the Himalayas to where she bathed her feet in the waters of their own ocean,—this was a spectacle, an achievment of the human mind, which was in itself the proudest monument of the beneficence of the existing British Government. Every man was free to enjoy the earnings of his labour. His conscience was free. Personal liberty was secured to all. The educated native was now in communion with the best and the greatest men of all ages and countries, &c. This happy state of things was due and owing to the generous and humane efforts of men like Mountstuart Elphinstone. They must drink to his sacred memory in solemn silence.

Other toast were also proposed. Mr. J. E. Mody proposed the toast of the managing committee, to which Mr. H. N. Lord, the most hard-worked member of it, responded. Mr. Manekshah Jehangirshah Talyarkhan proposed the toast of the chairman, who made an appropriate reply. The proceedings terminated at a late hour.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY SCHOOL TREAT- PAREL.

On Saturday evening on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the children of the above school, a Christmas treat was also given to the youngsters, which was held in the Mechanics' Institute of the Railway Company at Parel. The spacious hall was tastefully decorated with flags, bunting, and beautiful green plants. There was a very large attendance of the parents of the children and friends. The children, who assembled by 4 p.m., at first sat down to tea in the library-room, and by 5 o'clock the guests had thronged into the large hall, where the meeting was to be held. In the middle of the hall stood the Christmas-tree, all around which were arranged seats for the audience. The school children were seated along one side of the room facing the visitors. Mr. E. B. Carroll, the Locomotive Superintendent of the Railway Company and President of the Institution, who presided, having taken the chair, a part song, entitled "The Village Chorister," was sung by some of the girls and boys. The manner in which the lively glee was rendered was received with loud applause.

The chairman, Mr. Carroll, then addressed the meeting. He stated that the school was supported by the Railway Company primarily, for their own employés' children, but as Parel grew larger, they extended the benefit to outsiders as well. The rapid growth of the school was proved by the fact that in 1878 it had been opened with one teacher, while at present it required four. He was glad to notice the excellent report Mr. Kirkham, the Government Educational Inspector, had made on the progress of the children. He then read the following extract from it: "The school passed a satisfactory examination. The staple subjects—reading, writing, and arithmetic—are efficiently taught, and the intelligence of the pupils well brought out. The two highest standards wrote me a letter in excellent English and with hardly a word mis-spelled, on their visit to the Switchback Railway, and worked fairly difficult sums. The copy-books and note-books were neat, and the sewing of the children well attended to. The infants were in good order, and the tone and discipline of the school satisfactory. Mr. Carroll continued to say that the inspector had spoken highly of the school premises, and had also suggested the advisability of engaging additional teacher, which had now been done. He wished to notice that one of the girls, Miss Florence Millar, had taken the first prize of the school as well as the good conduct prize, which was much to her credit, and one of the boys Alexander Pereira, had taken the first prize of his standard and the boys, good conduct prize. At this point a telegram was handed to Mr. Carroll, which he stated was from the Agent of the Railway, Major Bissett, who is at Rewari, in which he expressed his regret that he could not be present, but wished the school every success. The chairman further remarked that the examination held during the year had decided the result of the distribution of the prizes that evening. He added that Mr. Parker, the secretary, was not present but his work was being very efficiently carried out by Mr. Redmayne. The address met with loud continued applause which indicated unmistakably the popularity of the speaker. The infant class then entertained their guests with "The Birdies' Ball," which they sung in a bright and cheerful manner. Mrs. Carroll next distributed the prizes to the following pupils, who were called up on the platform by Mr. Lanahan, the head master:—

Standard VI.—Florence Miller.

Standard V.—1 Alec Pereira; 2 Annie Keary.

Standard IV.—1 Florence Pereira; 2 Antone Oliver.

Standard III.—1 Joanna Vincent; 2 Elizabeth Carr.

Standard II.—1 Sarah Jennings; 2 Alice Pereira 3 Clementina Mineze; 4 Cecilia Mineze.

Standard I—1 Robert Corbett; 2 Ethel Tamber; 3 Ada Jennings; 4 Allan Willis.

Needlework.—1 Annie Keary; 2 Alice Pereira; 3 Nelly Booth.

Good Conduct.—1 Florence Millar; 2 Alec Pereira.

The third and last item on the programme was a melodious song—"The Fairies" by Dolores, which was rendered by the elder girls alone, conducted as before by Mrs. Lanahan, with a piano accompaniment by Miss Guylee.

The Rev. Dr. Evans here rose and said that he been requested to say a word of thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Carroll on behalf of those present for their presence and for the sympathy which they showed with the school teachers and children.

The Christmas-tree presents were next distributed to the ticket-holders, and the meeting came to a termination, while those who remained amused themselves with dancing to the music of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Band conducted by Mr. Seaman, the bandmaster, until nearly midnight.

THE AVABAI BHOWNUGGREE HOME FOR NURSES.

The following resolution was published on Saturday:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in anouncing that the sum of Rs. 30,000 will be expended in building on a site in the compound of the Grant Medical College, to be provided by Government, a home for nurses or pupil-nurses. Of the above sum Rs. 15,000 are the gift of Mr. Mancherji M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., to whom the thanks of Government should be conveyed, and Rs. 15,000 are the contribution of Government.

The building will, in commemoration of Mr. Bhownuggree's late sister, be called the Avabai Bhownuggree Home for Nurses. It will be kept in repair by Government.

Mr. Bhownuggee, and, after his death, the eldest lineal descendant for the time being, will have the right to insist on the above-mentioned home being used for above-named purpose only. It shall be competent to Mr. Bhownuggree and his eldest lineal descendant for the time being, to appoint during his or her life-time, or after death, by will, a person either temporarily or permanently to act as his representative for the exercise of the afore-mentioned right. If such appointment is made during the life-time of the appointer, it shall be duly notified by him or her to Government.

PARSI VOLUNTEERS.

Our readers will be glad to learn that the Government have at last sanctioned the enrolment of Parsis as Volunteers, and that the efforts of Khan Saheb Dinshah D. Khambata, who was assiduously and silently working at it, have been crowned with success. The question of course is confined to the admission of the Parsis into the local battalion of Volunteers, and a Government Resolution has been received yesterday sanctioning this measure on the usual conditions. We congratulate the Parsis community on this appreciation by the Viceroy of their loyalty, and we trust they will work at with heart and soul and justify what Sir Richard Temple said about the blue blood still running in their veins. Our readers must be aware that there are corps of Volunteers in several parts of India where Parsis are freely admitted as Volunteers. There are Parsees in the Rajputana-Malwa Railway corps, in the Beluchistan Volunteer Rifles for instance. Great credit is due to Colonel Propert, the popular Commandant of the Poona Volunteers, for so warmly taking up the proposal made by Khan Saheb Dinshah last year, and the success of the project is, we believe, mainly due to the ability with which he handled the subject. We are informed that his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief expressed himself very much in favor of it, and that the Bombay Government also supported it. Launched under such happy auspices the success of the proposal was, no doubt, a forgone conclusion. We may mention *en passante* that Khan Sahib Dinshah D. Khambata held a commission in the Beluchistan Volunteer Rifle.—*Deccan Herald.*

During the rear guard action, fought on Monday at Muridki between the Divisions under Colonels Palmer and Lance, a wheel horse of H Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, broke a leg and had to be destroyed, and a sowar of the 16th Bengal Cavalry was killed in a charge.

THE COW AGITATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I trust you will do me the justice by publishing the enclosed copy of a letter which I have received yesterday from Mr. T. K. Srinivasa, brother of Mr. Desika Chari, with the latter of whom your contemporary, the *Pioneer*, identified me in his article "The History of a Agitation." It speaks for itself, and needs no comment. Let the public judge.—Yours, &c.,

SRIMAN SWAMY,
Hon. Secy., Cow Memorial Fund.

C. M. F. O., Jan. 21.

Copy.

Triplicane, Madras, Jan. 15.

To Sriman Swamy, Allahabad.

Sir,—Having had the bitterest experience at the hands of the city police who harassed much on the assumption that I was a blood relation of yours, I thought it was most dangerous to keep correspondence with you on any subject, and therefore remained silent at your letter of the 27th December, 1889. But your subsequent telegram necessitated a reply. I now sit down to reply the question, put by you, though unpleasant they are, considering that the letter is addressed by a stranger, and yet containing my family matters.

To begin with, your letter of the 27th ultimo surprised me not a little. I regret that you have been identified with my unfortunate brother whom, myself, and all other members of my family have given up as lost for the last fifteen years. I saw you once or twice while at Madras in some of your meetings and had then gone to your place to make enquiries of my long-lost brother, and to ascertain personally if you might be he. How happy would I and other members of my family have been, if you had been our relation whose loss we mourn over. I watched you very carefully, noticed all your motions and gestures, and studied with attention your accents, but, to my deep sorrow and painful disappointment, I could not find any resemblance of my brother in you. I did not find in you that crooked middle finger bent towards the palm of the right hand which my brother had from his birth, nor was there in the black of your left eye that small white star to the size of a mustard seed as my brother had ever since his 10th year (age) when he had a virulent attack of small-pox. Further, my brother was much fairer in complexion. I may also inform you that I have communicated to my relations who, I understood, had gone up to you with the same object as I had, while you were travelling in these parts; and when I hear from them, I may perhaps inform you that the identification has been one of egregious blunder. In the meantime you are at liberty to make any use you like of this letter.

In conclusion, however, I mean no offence to you when I say that I feel vexed and irritated at the generous interference of the police to find out for me a brother in an individual of whom I know nothing, and who may be a non-Brahmin, or what God knows.—Yours, &c.,

T. K. SRINIVASA.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Matters relating to the Elphinstone College have always found access to your valuable paper, and I trust this letter will also have its place.

To begin with, we have five Fellows this year on the staff of the College, including the Librarian. As a rule, they were appointed to teach the Freshmen subjects in which they were thought to be passing clever, as for instance, mathematics, science, logic, and Persian prose. English as a matter, of course, was left to some professor.

This year we see matters have taken quite an unusual turn. A Fellow who undertakes to teach a whole course of Persian to the Freshmen, and Scott's Rokeby in addition, and further, who extends the light of his knowledge to the first F.A. men to explore the Parliamentary speeches of Burke, is likely to do ill in every department.

In the first place, a native graduate of the Bombay University is not the proper person to impart English education to students in colleges. An Englishman will be shocked to hear many of them torture his vernacular; and I dare say some of the Fellows at the Indian Colleges, though a higher class of graduates, will fail to make a better impression. Secondly, there is an unsatisfactory distribution of work both in quantity and quality. This sort of mismanagement has greatly helped to reduce the number of students in the previous class at the Presidency College. The number now is fifty, which once used to be a hundred and fifty, and over. It is hoped the Principal will soon draw his attention to the fact.

The residence at the College has been long a matter of complaint. The quarters are being built, but they rise imperceptibly. When they are neither meant to be extensive, nor to make a clever piece of Civil Engineering, where is the good of so much delay.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 25. PRELUDE.

S A PARSEE A NATIVE OF INDIA?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Is your correspondent, "Englishman" himself a native of the country, now called England, but formerly only South Britain? Surely the Angles have not been residing in that country from time immemorial any more than the Parsees in India; and yet, I dare say, your correspondent considers himself a native of Britain, while he denies the same claim to the Parsees. Again does "Englishman" regard the Mahomedans natives of India? According to his definition, he cannot do so, for they have not been living in India from time immemorial. Lastly, does he regard the Hindu tribes, living in Kathiawad natives of India, notwithstanding their Cythian (Kithian) origin? And if past records are of any value the same question must be asked with reference to other Hindu tribes also. Who, then, are the natives of India? Either a few aboriginal uncivilised people, or all those who have for many centuries been living in India, owned lands in India, have been enjoying all the rights and privileges of Indians, and have adopted the languages, the dress, and many of the customs of India. But your correspondent is perhaps one of those Englishmen who take delight in fomenting race animosities in India, and who, without sufficient consideration, thinks that the safety of the British Empire in India depends mainly on the divided thoughts and feelings of the different communities that constitute the Indian people.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 25. HINDU.

EQUALITY—WITH A DIFFERENCE.

"Equality" writes to the *Indian Spectator*:—"Equality before the law for all, equality of opportunity for all, penalty for none, favouritism to none." These were the weighty words uttered by Mr. Bradlaugh in his memorable speech in Bombay, and which evoked cheers from the multitude assembled in the National Congress hall. Our friends, the Poona Brahmins, were also among those who cheered, and I hope they did it right loyally, because the words establish a great truth in political as well as social matters. The Poona Brahmins, however, as their newspaper criticism of the resolutions passed at the third Social Conference shows, restrict the application of this truth to politics only. They are dying to get Government to legislate and give them equality with their English fellow-subjects in matters political, and with unanimous voice proclaim what Government should do to further this object; but their equanimity is disturbed and their common-sense shocked when the same Government is asked to legislate for the protection of the poor women of this country. The women do not want to participate with men the honour and glory of sitting in a legislative council, nor do they, poor things, entertain the remotest idea of enjoying equality with them; all that they want is personal safety from those monsters in human shape who, when living, delight in the gratification of their animal passions while their girl-wives have barely emerged from the stage of childhood, and who, when dying, leave them to be disfigured and treated as social pariahs during the rest of their miserable lives. It is hoped that this feeling of hostility to the demands of the Social Conference is restricted to the small circle at Poona. But if it exists widely among the Hindus, or a majority of them who represent the national aspirations of their countrymen, then I request you, Mr. Editor, and it becomes your duty as the champion of the fallen half of our nation, to place before the other great champion in England, Mr. Bradlaugh, the real state of affairs and ask him if he feels justified in advocating the cause of men who are blind—I shall not say unwittingly—to all social and moral virtues that make a home happy, and in whom the one great passion—self—reigns supreme."

There is a suspicion in America that Colonel Ingersoll has somewhat modified his religious, or anti-religious, views. The suspicion arises out of a speech Ingersoll recently made; and it recalls to many a remark made by Henry Ward Beecher that, if he and Ingersoll lived long enough, they would be found to be standing on pretty nearly the same religious platform.

THE SOCIAL REFORM CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 22nd, there appears a letter from Mr. C. N. Bhat which, I believe, he intends to be a defence of the ways and means adopted by the managers of the Social Conference.

I believe I can claim to speak with some authority from my personal experience about the whole affair. I was present at the preliminary meeting of the 28th ultimo; I was present at the subjects committee the same evening; and I carefully watched the proceedings of the Social Conference.

At the sub-committee meeting, I regret to say, that a large number of those appointed as members were conspicuous by their absence. So much for the keen interest our friends take in the social reform question. The second clause of the second proposition was opposed by Messrs. V. A. Modak and Shivnath Shastri. How it came to be put in the "business paper" is a great question with me. No votes were taken, and no sense of the sub-committee was taken. Even if this had been done, of the six present at the sub-committee meeting, three would have been found to be opposing it. Messrs. Modak, Shivnath Shastri, and Dandekar, which last gentleman also opposed it in the discussion. Still, the second clause was inserted into the proposition—I cannot say anything better of the process—only to be indignantly rejected by the good sense of the large body of the Social Conference. Mr. Ranade foresaw this eventuality, and with his foresight and caution withdrew the clause. The fifth proposition on the business paper was dropped, Mr. Ranade says in his letter published by you to-day, because there was no time for it to be discussed. All I can say about this excuse is that it is too late to bring it forward. Why did not the president of the Conference announce the same to the meeting? Will Mr. Ranade write again to say that he too had no time to make the announcement? I think I can assign a more plausible, and perhaps a more correct reason for the omission. Messrs. V. A. Modak and Shivnath Shastri will bear me out when I say that they opposed this proposition in the sub-committee, and Mr. Ranade did not wish to tempt a defeat upon it by putting it before the Conference. I say nothing of other irregularities in the sub-committee proceedings as well as those of the Conference.

I must say that the withdrawing of the second clause of the second proposition and the mysterious disappearance of the fifth proposition from the business of the Conference speaks, to put it as mildly as possible, of the want of caution of the sub-committee in framing the resolutions put before the Conference. To say as Mr. Ranade says, that the propositions were arrived at after a two or three months deliberation, between the different Social Reform Associations, and were not the product of the hour, is to throw the responsibility from the proper shoulders. The framework, Mr. Ranade says, was his own. The great charge is not against the framing, but against the dropping out of the second clause of the second proposition and of the fifth proposition. This charge is not satisfactorily met. The sub-committee was responsible for the careful consideration of the substance of the suggestions placed before it. Mr. Ranade says that "Poona friends had no right to dictate to their brethren from the other parts of India." Well, what right had Mr. Ranade to thrust his own individual views upon the Conference? Yet this was what he did. The second clause of the second proposition, I well remember, was strenuously defended by Mr. Ranade in the sub-committee, and in the Conference too, as having been framed after a similar clause in the Literary and Charitable Society's Act. Messrs. Modak and Shivnath Shastri pointed out the difference between the purposes of the two Associations—a Literary Society and a Social Reform Association. But Mr. Ranade did not agree with them, held that what was obligatory upon a member of a Social Reform Association, could, by a legal enactment, be made similarly obligatory upon a member's heirs; and consequently the clause in question came to be put in.

Mr. Ranade writes in such a manner as to leave an impression that the gentlemen named by him were all present at the sub-committee deliberations. If that is the meaning he intends to convey, I take leave to say that at least three of the gentlemen he names were absent from the sub-committee meeting.

As regards the Conference proceedings, I will only take exception to one statement made by Mr. Ranade. He says that the meeting was attended by 5,0 0 men. Would that half that number were present. As regards the orderly nature of the meeting, I have nothing to say. It was as orderly as a meeting of that nature could be under the circumstances.

But apart from these temporary and accidental considerations, turning to the question of social reform I would put it to your readers who take any interest in the question of social reform, if one day's speech-making in the public and three hundred and sixty-four days in action will effect any reform in our society. Talk and speech-making are very good and proper, and no one has any objection to these incentives to reform. But we must put no faith in these innocuous "panaceas" of our expediency Social Reformers. What one regrets to find in the conduct of our social reformers, is the great and gross inconsistency between their speech and actions. Their conduct fails to supply the brilliant and powerful dynamic of example and self-sacrifice. These social reformers will do every thing but act in consonance with their opinions. When it comes to action, our social leaders (do they deserve the title?) begin "balancing the expediencies" as if they had not sufficient time to do this before they formed their opinions. What would Messrs. Ranade and Bhat, and those like them say to an estimate in figures of the examples they have themselves directly or indirectly set of social reform? I do not care to enter into personalities, but will only say that we must act up to our convictions before we can expect to see real social reform in our midst. Luther struck and struck mightily before the doors of Catholicism gave way before his sledge-hammer. All reform, in whatever age and country—and especially in social matters is to be done by examples of self-sacrifice. Physical discomfort and mental unrest are its hand-maids, and therefore our leaders will not choose this hard and slow but sure road to social reform. They would do it by meeting in conference, talking in committee, and going back to their homes, and sleeping over what they have spoken. They go home to listen to idolatrous worship which in their Somaj's they denounce by words. They are reformers in print and intellectual cowards at home, shrinking into silence at the rebukes of their sisters, mothers, and other elders. I am afraid of Mr. Bhat's indignation, or I should say that they are social reformers in name simply because a Colvin, a Dufferin, and a Petheram will denounce their social inaction. They are in reality as good as the Bhats and Shastris who cannot progress because they are afraid of their relations, and that dread something which they call caste. I believe what Mr. Nulkar means is simply this that social reform, lasting and living, can never be effected by mere talk, and in this opinion, he is not alone but is backed by a very large following indeed such as our present social reformers may never expect to have unless they mend their ways. Let them talk till their throats are hoarse, but let them act, and act with the faith which lives and never flinches. I mean the faith that conviction and approval of one's conscience alone gives. Let them take for their motto the Laureate's fine lines:—

Cursed be the Social wants that sin againt the strength of youth,
Cursed be the Social lies that warp us from the living truth—

and then in the full belief that they are respecting their conscience and the God who gave it, let them face social ostracism, if that comes at all, and many like my self range themselves under their banner, a strong and united, though a small band. Bengal offers a brilliant example. "The neck of caste has been effectually broken," said a well known Brahmo within my hearing some time back. The Progressists there have formed a separate caste by themselves, and orthodoxy and caste are now cast overboard. Drastic measures alone will effect a breach for us, and no quarter should be shown to untruth and that mere expediency. This balancing of expediencies may be a good thing in the political world. It is quite out of place in the moral world of which social reform is but a branch. We have had a full and fair trial given to expediency, and I believe, in common with many others, that it has failed. More than failed let me say; it has done incalculable harm. Is it too much to ask that that weapon should now be cost aside? Shall we not follow truth and good for its own sake, even if the road to it be through fire and martyrdom? Why, I ask, this playing with what ought to be a serious pursuit? Why not, I finally ask, be honest and frank? Let us be all these things, and do accordingly, and calmly await the result.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 25. SOCIAL REFORMER.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited Farringdon-Road, London, England

THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.

On Saturday night Mr. Simmons gave an exhibition of an entirely novel and unique character. He came upon the floor, not upon skates, but with wheels, resembling those of a bicycle, about one foot in diameter, secured to his feet, and he went through some marvellous performances upon them, doing most of the fancy skating that one sees him accomplish with roller skates, upon these novel contrivances. Soon after he had retired the race which has been creating so much interest during the last few days, took place, between Mr. A. N. Ridgeley and the local "Flyer," Mr. Glover, the latter receiving a start of half a lap. Mr. Glover unfortunately had a bad fall before half the distance (which was one mile) had been accomplished, and had to retire. Mr. Ridgeley, however, generously offered to run the race again, and after a short interval, during which there was general skating, the competitors again appeared. Mr. Ridgeley, it is true, made a splendid show, it being evident from the first that his opponent, good skater as he is, had little chance against such speed. The race was sharply contested for five or six rounds, and then Mr. Glover, sustaining another fall, gave in, Mr. Ridgeley being declared a winner.

Mr. Ahrle does not agree with the decision given in the race between him and Mr. Ridgeley on Saturday. "I see in your Saturday's issue," he writes to us, "you make me the loser of the race at the skating rink on Friday night. It is very wrong of you to do so after I have been doing my best to win and did so. Both of us—Mr. Ridgeley and myself—struggled for the winning post which I reached half a yard ahead of Ridgeley. If it had not been for the furious rate at which he passed me on the home turn and which brought him to stumble he might have won." In conclusion the writer remarks, "the secret lies not to stumble and not to fall if you want to win a race."

THE FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

THE CHIN-LUSHAI FORCE.

THE BURMA COLUMNS.

Rawvan, 21st January.

Head Quarters, Southern Burma Column, 20th January.—Here we are rather in advance of our road, which the Sappers are bringing on after us from their camp, about four miles back. Colonel King-Harman's party having mule transport were unable to come on all the way, and were obliged to encamp near water, about a mile behind. The head-quarters and Major Stoney's camp, with whom is the coolie transport, came in to-day.

General Symons, with a party of Gurkhas and Borderers, went out to-day with a view to reconnoitring in the direction of Haka. Selecting the valley in front of us they ascended by a ravine to the north, and advanced nearly as far as the village of Bwetak by a path which can apparently easily be improved to enable us to advance. So far Haka seems to be about one day's march from Bwetak.

This party was guided by a headman of the Hakas who lives at Bwetak. He came in the day before and tendered his submission. He says that the Hakas have agreed to submit and that the feuds between the Yakwas and Hakwas are purely personal affairs.

Four men from Thetta came in on the 19th, but as as they brought no captives with them they were dismissed.

Captain [illegible], Superintendent of Signalling, Southern Column, is here now, and, weather permitting, has the signallers in communication with Rawvan: but as the Telegraph Department are now pushing on their wires beyond Taungtek the use of the signaller is becoming lessened on this line.

Unfortunately sickness still continues along the line. Even here a large proportion of the Borderers are down with fever, and several Gurkhas with colds. The march has so far been particularly hard on the latter. They feel the want of meat: in fact, the excess of tinned meat without vinegar or fresh vegetables and somewhat musty biscuits tells on us all.

We hear from Pokoko that 100 Borderers, under Major Godfrey, left there on the 11th. This party should at this rate arrive at Kan about the 28th, but as supplies are limited here they cannot come on at once. Upwards of 600 mule-loads of provisions are, however, collected at Taungtek and will daily be coming on in convoys, as the road is opened out.

22nd January.

Yokwa, 19th January.—The head-quarters of the Southern Column, consisting of Brigadier Symons and staff; Mr. Ross, Political Officer; 170 rifles Scottish Borderers, under Major Stoney; 200 rifles 4th Gurkhas, under Lieutenant-Colonel King-Harman; and a party of Sappers, under Major Henry, moved yesterday to Yokwa. The road for the first five miles was very good, but from that onward there was only a narrow path leading up the steep mountain side, and then down again on the other side. It was expected that shelter would have been provided: but only two small huts were ready. In consequence of this the troops had, on arrival, to run up shelter for themselves.

The village of Yokwa has not been occupied, as the people are disposed to be friendly and may assist us in our advance on Haka. The hills over Haka are now lying in front of us.

THE SHWELI EXPEDITION.

THE CAPTURE OF LOWSAING.

Mandalay, 23rd January.

Manton, Jan. 15.—Two detachments of fifty men each proceed to-morrow to Lowsaing to attack simultaneously from north and south. The distance from here is about eight miles. Sawyanaing, with numerous followers, is reported to have taken refuge in Lowsaing village, with all the women and children from Manton.

During the 13th and 14th desultory firing took place and one follower of the Momeit Tsawbwa was wounded, and Sergeant Stevens, Hampshire Regiment, struck, by a spent bullet.

The Momeit Column captured two prisoners on the 11th and handed them over to the Momeit Tsawbwa. Captain Sewell is convalescent.

18th January.—One hundred rifles under Major Forrest and sixty rifles under Captain Smith, Hampshire Regiment, attacked Lowsaing, five miles south of Manton, by converging roads. They met with a stubborn resistance. The roads were very strongly stockaded. They captured Lowsaing and burnt it. Our casualties were Major Forrest, very dangerously wounded; Sepoy Kala Chund, Mogoung Levy, severely wounded, and Subadar Shaik Dawood, 6th Madras Infantry, slightly wounded.

The columns remain at Manton for the present.—*Pioneer.*

MILITARY NEWS.

Major W. G. Thomas, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, goes home on promotion to a half-pay Lieutenant-coloneloy.

The following officers remain in England on extended leave:—Lieutenant A. G. B. Smith, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers, to 16th March 1890, on medical certificate; Lieutenant C. K. Greene, 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, to 23rd June 1890, on medical certificate; Second-Lieutenant T. E. Madden, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, to 31st January 1890, on medical certificate; and Lieutenant L. G. N. Eales, 1st Battalion East Kent Regiment, to 19th March, on medical certificate; and Second-Lieutenant M. G. Young, 2nd Battalion Liverpool Regiment, to 19th February, on medical certificate.

The following appointments have been made:—3rd Bengal Infantry: Captain F. B. W. Richardson to be Wing Commander; Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, 25th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer; and Lieutenant H. L. Stanton, 6th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officer. 38th Bengal Infantry: Major G. B. Austin, 3rd Bengal Infantry, to be Second-in-command; and Captain W. L. Boswell, 33rd Bengal Infantry, to be officiating Wing Commander. 39th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant F. A. Kingston to be Quartermaster. The following officers are granted leave to England:—Lieutenant J. M. S. Stewart, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, for 12 months, on private affairs; and Major N. Bannatyne, 22nd Royal Irish Regiment, for 12 months, on private affairs. Leave is also granted to Major. H. R. Cook, 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, for six months, on urgent private affairs; Second-Lieutenan[illegible] D. E B. Hatton-Bethune, 3rd Battalion Rifle Briga[illegible] for 12 months, on private affairs; Second-Lieut[illegible] C. R. Staveley, 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, [illegible] months, on private affairs; Lieutenant A. W. B[illegible] 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment, for 12 mont[illegible] private affairs; Captain R. H. W. Dunn, 1st Ba[illegible] Royal Welsh Fusiliers, for seven months, on p[illegible] affairs; and Major T. H. Goldney, 35th Sikhs, [illegible] months, on private affairs.

HOME REMITTANCES.

[OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.]

The weekly memorandum of remittances to Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, up to 2[illegible] January, is as follows:—

Amount to be remitted during 1889-90	...£14,689[illegible]
Remitted from 1st April 1889 to 18th January 1890	...£12,34[illegible]
Balance to be remitted from 19th January 1890 to 31st March 1890	...£ 2,349,[illegible]

THE MURIDKI CAVALRY CAMP.

Colonel Palmer's division moved out of Camp on Wednesday morning, commencing its march on Gujranwala at 4-30. Five hours later Colonel Lance also marched out, taking his three brigades about twelve miles due east. Next day Sir Frederick Roberts was to accompany General Luck to visit Colonel Lance's position, after which the Commander-in-Chief returns to the Camp. General Luck and his staff were to bivouac with Colonel Lance's force, and at night ride round his outposts. On Friday the two divisions were to approach each other, and on Saturday the final action was to take place.

Both forces were well matched and of apparently equal strength. Colonel Palmer's brigade commanders are all three men of wide and varied war experience, whereas two of Colonel Lance's brigadiers lack this especial qualification. They, however, have proved themselves efficient leaders in manœuvres, and have excellent reputations as regimental commanders, and on Monday showed they were equally excellent brigade leaders. Again, Colonel Lance has with him two Dragoon regiments—the K. D. G.'s and 3rd D. G.'s—whereas Colonel Palmer has but one—the Bays. But then he has had the Bays under his command at Sialkot for some time, officers and men know him, and there is no doubt that this fine corps, which has wonderfully improved in drill and steadiness during the last year, will serve him well. Of the native cavalry the 3rd and 5th P. C., under those fine soldiers Colonels Anderson and Vousden, and Probyn's Horse are regiments that for outpost work it would be hard to beat. But then, again, Colonel Lance has the 2nd P. C. and the 9th and 19th B. L., and in their ranks are some of the finest cavalry soldiers in the British Army, to wit, Captain Leslie and Major Bishop, whose gallantry at Ahmed Khel won the admiration of Sir Donald Stewart; whilst Captain Dawson and Lieutenant Peyton of the 9th and Captain Grover of the 2nd earned equal fame in the Soudan. Take the two divisions separately, and they are equally matched. Put them together and they form a force of which any nation might be proud.

Gujranwala, 23rd January.

Colonel Palmer's division moved here yesterday, and at dawn to-day received the general idea for the final manœuvres. These consist of orders to reconnoitre the country southwards of Gujranwala on both sides of the Grand Trunk Road, and endeavour to clear the way for an army which had crossed the Chenab at Wazirabad on the 21st January, the operations for to-day being limited to the country eight miles south of Gujranwala. The operations recommence at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

Brigadier Bird's brigade, consisting of the 5th P. C. and 16th B. C., was accordingly thrown out in reconnoitring formation to a limit on the west of the Grand Trunk Road, and Brigadier Clifford's brigade (11th and 14th Bengal Lancers) on the east, Brigadier Penningtons brigade (the D Battery R. H. A., the Bays, and the 1st and 3rd P. C.) being held in reserve at Gujranwalla. Four officers' patrols were ordered to stop out two nights, and were sent 20 miles south to ascertain the dispositions of the opposing division. The out-posts of this division stopped out to-night.

Colonel Palmer's probable advance will be by echellon of brigades from the right, as the Deg Nulla, being the chief feature in the country, will be sure to be held in force.

24th January.

The general idea of the operations [illegible] progress is that Colonel Palmer represents the cavalry of an army advancing from the north on Lahore, whilst Colonel Lance, commanding a similar force, is moving northward to intercept him.

Yesterday evening Colonel Palmer's head-quarters were on the grand trunk road at Gujranwala, 43 miles due north of Lahore, and 27 from this, he being absolutely ignorant of Colonel Lance's advance. The division commanded by the latter officer had its head-quarters on the right bank of the Ravi at a place bearing the historic name of Muanee, about 12 miles due east of Muridki. From Muanee a good cart-road runs to Gujranwala, and along this road Colonel Lance advances, thus threatening Colonel Palmer's left flank.

To-night the former will have pushed forward about two miles, his right resting on the village of Nungal Doona Singh, and his left on the Grand Trunk Road at Sadhoke, his front, extending some eight miles, being covered by a deep nulla crossed by a few masonry bridges.

Of Colonel Palmer's position I am ignorant, but he will advance to-day from Gujranwala, and in all probability his outposts will be pushed forward to the south, within eight miles of Colonel Lance's front, so that to-morrow the two divisions will meet.

To-day Sir Frederick Roberts rode out with General Luck to inspect Colonel Lance's position, returning to Muridki in the evening. But General Luck bivouacs at Nungal Doona Singh and visits Colonel Lance's outposts to-night.

There may be differences of opinion as to the rôle cavalry will in the future play on the field; but there is none whatever as to their conduct in the theatre of war in the future as in the past. They will be the eyes and ears of an army day and night; they must necessarily be employed on the monotonous and too often unrecognised duties of reconnoitring and outpost work, varied at long intervals by the exhilarating chance of a general action. I think in these camps we are apt to lay too much stress on the ability of senior officers to handle large bodies of troops and on the steadiness of whole regiments and even brigades in a charge, and pay little or no attention to the practical training of junior officers in the work they would so often be called on to perform in actual war. We are always rehearsing what may occur when large armies actually meet in the shock of battle, and but rarely practise officers and men in the daily and nightly duties they will habitually be employed upon. In the course of the campaign in 1870 the success of the Germans was due, not to the action of their cavalry on the field of battle, where, indeed, instances of more than four squadrons charging in line may be counted on the fingers, but to the consummate strategy which was alone rendered possible by admirable reconnoitring. Hitherto these duties have not been performed with any marked degree of *aplomb* or aptitude by troops here. We have had too many instances in recent campaigns of heavy losses, and indeed of actual defeat, being inflicted owing to defective information which in every case was due to our utilising so-called political sources of information, instead of [illegible] soldier's legitimate weapon—reconnaissance. T[illegible] [illegible]rteen cavalry regiments [illegible] the most i[illegible] called o[illegible] that finan[illegible] being ex[illegible] two divis[illegible] and Lahor[illegible] are now [illegible] tached to [illegible] have oppo[illegible] they will [illegible] Commande[illegible] testing the [illegible] Presidency [illegible] goodly nu[illegible] single adv[illegible] been in th[illegible] sitiveness [illegible] qualificati[illegible] prisingly [illegible] officers a[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Her Majesty's Troopship Serapis left the Government dock on Friday night. She will sail for England off the 3rd February.

The brig Secandra, 88 tons, Nakoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Damaun, with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The Coasting steamship Ponani, 542 tons, Nakoda, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mangalore with a general cargo, and 21 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamship Bhundara, 2,190 tons, Captain R. A. Black, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon and Moulmein with a general cargo.

The Coasting steamship Hindoo, 25 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, cleared on Saturday for Cutch Mandvi, &c., with a general cargo and 350 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamship Lindula, 2,199 tons, Captain W W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's steamship Medusa, 1,775 tons, Captain G Mettel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and 32 deck passengers.

The steamship Asama, 2,449 tons, Captain A Smith, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. D. A. Sherer, Mr. A. Powel, and Mr. T. Cotton.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamship Calder, 400 tons, Captain T Fairweather, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf with a general cargo, Mr Machlacion and three natives as cabin, and 42 deck passengers and 160 cases of opium.

The steamship Govino, 1,500 tons, Captain T Trotter, arrived in harbour on Saturday from London via Malta and Aden with a general cargo, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, and two children, and Mrs. Trotter and child as cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

The B I S N Co's steamship Culna, 1,469 tons, Captain J Stewart, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta (30th December) via coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—H E the Governor of Pondichery, Monseur Novet and suite, Mrs Thornton and 4 children, six telegraph signallers, and 21 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamship Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J. Robertson, cleared on Saturday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd. A. Douglas, Mr. Paul Rie, Mr. H E. Mundil, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald, Mr. Abdool A. Somath, three friends and five children, Mr. Ali bin Alli, Mrs. Thornton, three children, and infant, Mr. Abdoola, and 65 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF I. M. S. CANNING.

Her Majesty's Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander B. P. Creagh, sails to-day for Karachi, with 9 officers, 1 lady, 1 warrant officer, wife and child, 136 men, 5 women, 9 children European ; 9 men native rank and file, 5 lascars, 43 public followers, 2 women, 6 children, 9 horses, 2 ponies, and 43 bullocks. The following are the names of officers :—Captain Duffin, Lieuts. Stokes, S. Moir, Raymond, and Scriven, 2nd Royal Lancaster Regiment ; Lieut. Ellis, 2nd K. O. Y. L. I. ; Surg.-Genl. and Mrs. Webb, and Surgeon Moir, Medical Staff ; and Lieut. Dixon, R.E.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

"Intimation has been received from the Consul General [illegible] ly that a light visible at 6 miles distance [illegible] the north entry of the Massowah [illegible] placed on the N E end of the Island [illegible] and [illegible] 195 [illegible] and [illegible] December [illegible] ed buoy, [illegible] y' painted [illegible] Trincomalee [illegible] Little Sober [illegible] d by this red [illegible] and and Clap- [illegible] mines. [illegible] en the buoy and

JANUARY 25.

DOCK.

ns.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
....	P	F Muir & Co.
....	K	K Nixon & Co.
....	O	J Mackintosh & Co.

A DOCK.

	No	
....	4	Hajee Cassum.
y	5	P & O S, N. Co.
ton	6	P & O S N Co.
inger..	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
son	10	J Mackintosh & Co.
....	12	K Nixon & Co.
o	15	N. Jamsetji.

RIVALS.

Commander	From
Nakoda	Mangalore.
Trotter.......	London, Dec 18.
Allen.........	Calcutta, Jan 11.
Mettel	Trieste, Dec 10.
Fairweather	Persian Gulf.
Nakoda	Damaun, Jan 13.
Rothwell.....	Marmugoa.

RTURES.

Commander	Destination.
Smith	Marseilles.
Blake	Rangoon and Moulmein.

leared on Saturday last :—
Robertson, for Persian Gulf via
pt. Baker, for Cutch Mandvi, &c.

LCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.
Budd.........Moulmein, Jan 15.
Macfedyen..Rangoon, Jan 12.
Hau sen .....Bermen, Nov 29.
Walker .....Rio de Janeiro, Oct 19
ARTURES.
ntal and Lalpoora.

ORTS.—JANUARY 25.

VERPOOL.

David Sassoon and Co ; Sassoon and Co ; 1,500 d Sassoon ; 1,000½ myra- n and Co ; 2,046¾ cwts Hansraj ; 300 bales cotton, ; 535½ cwts myrabollams, cwts myrabollams, W and o ; 100 bales wool, Nursey wheat, Damjee Ramjee ; 500 Dewchund ; 250 bales cotton, Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum

LONDON.

ts olibanum, Jaitha Malsee ; 70 cwts olibanum, M Ludha ; Rehimtoolabhoy and Co ; 60 njee ; 17½ cwts fishmaws, ian condiments, Treacher Turpal Mowjee ; 4,000 oy.

IRK.

otton, F Sauquet and Co ; 2,001 cwts rapeseed and ick, Nixon and Co ; 500 Brothers ; 1,000½ cwts hby and Co.

HAVRE.

on, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

OR ANTWERP.

undnuts, Ralli Bros ; 300 bales and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, ales cotton, Lyon and Co. gellyseed, E D Sassoon and on, Volkart Brothers ; 450 cwts and Co ; 985 bales cotton, Co.

TRIESTE.

bales cotton, E Spinner and Killick, Nixon and Co ; bales

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JANUARY 24.

Tanner, Lieut, Bo, 13th Bo Infy, on language leave, from Quetta.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 24.

Palin, Lieut, Bo, Commt, on duty, to Deesa.
Cowie, Col, Bo, Ord Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Casement, 2nd Lieut, Bo, Durh L I, off sick leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps,
Bombay, 27th January, 1890.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders :—

At the Oval, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6-30 a.m.

St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Mondays and Fridays at 5 p.m.

Queen's Statue, Mondays and Wednesdays at 5-15 p.m.

Byculla School, Mondays and Thursdays at 5 p.m.

Byculla Scottish School, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 p.m.

St. Peter's School, Mazagon, Mondays and Thursdays at 4 p.m.

Indo-British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 p.m.

St. Mary's School, Nesbit Road, Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays at 7-15 a.m.

Cathedral High School, Mondays 3 to 4 p. m., and Thursdays 4 to 4-30 p.m.

John Connon School, Wednesdays and Fridays, 4 to 5 p.m.

2. There will be Company drill for officers and N. C. officers at the Oval at 6-30 a.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

3. The "A." Company team will attend at the Coorla Range on Wednesday morning next, the 29th instant, to compete in the Bayley Shield Competition.

4. Officers and Volunteers desirous of attending the Class of Instruction under the Adjutant for proficiency certificates are requested to send their names to the Adjutant as soon as possible.

5. The "B." Company team will not fire for the Wyer Cup this day, Monday, the 27th instant.

By order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. C. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G W. Roughton, Commanding Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 27th January 1890.

1. The members of the Battery Ball Committee are requested to meet at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

2. The following drills will take place this week :—

Tuesday, 28th.—Class firing on the Coorla Range. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time.) 6-30 p.m.—Gun drill at Head Quarters.

Wednesday 29th.—7 a.m. Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound. 6-30 p.m. Proficiency Class at Head-Quarters.

Thursday 30th.—7 a.m. Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound. 6-30 p.m. Squad drill at Head-Quarters.

Friday 31st.—Class firing on the Coola Range. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time.) 6-30 p.m. Gun drill at Head Quarters.

3. The annual Inspection will take place on Saturday, the 8th February. Members who have not obtained the new uniform are requested to do so at once and to put in as many drills as possible before that date.

4. The Signalling Class will meet on the Oval on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5-15 p.m.

By Order,
ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain, Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Poona, 24th January, 1890.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Bo Cavy (Lancers)—Surgn H C L Arnim, IMS, to officiate in medical charge, during the absence of Surgn G H Bull, I M S, in civil employ, or until further orders, travelling at the public expense.

5th Bo L I—Lt A H R Milne, Wing Officer and offg Qr-mr to be adjt (provisionally) with effect from the 10th inst vice Lt Beale who has resigned that appointment.

7th Bo I—2nd Lt A Hay, 1st L N Lanc Regt, a candidate for the staff corps, to offte as Wing Officer on probation, dated 14th Jan 1890.

22nd Bo I—Lt F C L Waller, officiating Wing Officer on probation, to be wing officer and to be graded below Lt Walters and above Lt Nurse.

Vety Surgon A C Newsom having been posted to the Bombay Establishment will, on arrival, proceed to the Vety Hospital, Kirkee, for duty.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, War Office, it is notified that :—

I—Capt W E Fairholme, 55 Fd Batty, has been seconded whilst a student at the Staff College.

II—Capt S C U Smith from the seconded list, has been posted to the 17th Fd Batty, vice F B Leeky seconded.

III—Capt S Belfield has been posted to No 5th Batty Southern Dn, vice T H Chamberlain seconded.

IV—Capt E A P Hobday, No 7 Batty S Dn, has been transferred to the 55 Fd Batty.

V—Major J W H Polts, to 12 Batty Eastern Dn, has been transferred to the 55th Fd Batty.

VI.—Lt C Prescott Decie, from the 27th Fd Batty, has been appointed to 9 Batty R H A, and is to be sent home to Dorchester to join his new Batty, travelling under para 174 (e) Part I and para 513 (k) Part II A R I. Vol X.

Under instructions received from India Head-Qrs. it is notified that :—

I.—Lt-Col G R Gambier has been appointed to the R H A and to command the R A at Bangalore.

II.—Lt-Col J Charles has been transferred from the command of the R A, Quetta District, to that of Neemuch.

III.—Lt R St G Gorton, No 15th Batty, Western District, has been ordered from Aden to Kohat for duty with No 4, Hazara Mountain Batty, Punjab Fr Force.

Under instructions from Horse Guards the name of Major I G Anderson, 2nd Leicester Regt, is added to the list of officers detailed for duty with their Royal Depots in A O 377 of 1889.

With the approval of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India the undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—

1st Rl Fusrs—Major and Lt Col G Barton, CB, for 6 months on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

2nd Dur L I—Lt C N Mathew to England for 1 year on private affairs.

Sind Vol R C—Lt H Wray, to England, for 6 months, on private affairs

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 25.

FROM GLASGOW.

Etolia s—114 casks carbolic acid, Rogers and Co ; 25 cases whisky, Framji, Sands and Co.

Clan Munroe s—1 hogshead whisky, M. Russe and Co ; 1 hogshead whisky, S B Fraser and Sons.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—3 cases perambulators, R. Jaitha and Co.

Branksome Hall s—20 kegs chemicals, H. Ruttonjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mirzapore s—2 cases medicine, V Nuthoo and Co.

Atrato s—3 packages rectified spirit, Bhica Cullianjee.

Peninsular s 3 cases writing paper, A H Abdoolally.

Henzada s—25 cases vinegar, and 23 cases provision, D Burjorjee.

Sheikh s—72 casks sal ammoniac, H Gooculdas,

Nubia s—1 case book binding cloth, K Abdool Hoosen ; 1 case book binding cloth, K Lookmanji.

FROM GENOA.

Po s—25 packages butter, D Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.

Clyde s—12 cases perfumed spirit, N Hussonally.

FROM ANTWERP.

Clan Forbes s—100 cases aniline dye, S Naraen and Co.

Henzada s—1 cask rectified spirit, M Dadabhoy.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Po s—10 packages cheese, D Cowasjee.

D Balduino s—8 cases saffron, K Ludha ; 16 cases saffron, D Sala ; 2 cases saffron, B and A Hormusjee ; 4 cases saffron, Volkart Brothers ; 8 cases medicine, S J Noble ; 5 cases medicine, E Heptoola ; 72 bales corks, D Sala.

FROM TRIESTE.

ator s—37 cases writing paper, F Ardaseer avur and Sons ; 3 cases glassware, J Runmall ; cases lamps, R Ditmar.

on s—20 bales printing paper, A Abdoolrahim d Co ; 13 cases soap, Esmall A Rahim ; ases soap, &c., A Tyabally ; 28 cases soap, Gunnee ; 31 cases soap, &c., T Samsoodin packages soap, &c., E Babib and Co.

FROM VENICE.

le s—33 cases beads, M Essoofbhoy.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The scientific question of the hour is the risk attending the use of the electric current for lighting purposes. The recent alarming accidents in America have drawn attention to the subject, and we are glad to find that the electrical press in this country is on the side of the public in demanding security for life and limb. The Americans are not so fortunate as ourselves in this respect. Wretched wires, totally unfit for the purpose, have been run overhead through the towns without any authority preventing it, and only now, when so many deaths have occurred, the authorities in New York have stepped in, and swept them all away, leaving the Edison system, with its underground conductors and currents of harmless tension, in possession of the field. In England Major Marindin has taken time by the forelock, and ordered that in future all electric light wires shall be run underground, and that existing overhead wires shall be removed within two years. So far so good.

Since we are not compelled to use high tension currents, fatal to life, but have a choice of useing harmless low tension currents instead, it may be asked why are high tension currents adopted. The answer is that it is for the sake of economy. As a correspondent, Mr. Bernard Drake, points out, the higher the tension or "pressure" at which the current is led through the wire from the station where it is generated, the smaller the wire which will carry it ; hence there is a great saving in the first cost of copper if the distance is considerable, as, for instance, between Deptford and London. By burning the coals at Deptfort and transmitting the current from there, at a tension of 6,000 to 10,000 volts, the expense will be reduced ; and the high tension current can be transformed into low tension current in London where it is to be utilised. This is done by a "transformer" or "converter," which is of the nature of the well-known induction coil. But suppose there is a flaw in the converter, and the high tension current leaks into the low tension circuit and so to the lamps and wires of the house, the consequences might be fatal. Now all who have ever worked with electricity know that it is a fickle and uncertain thing, owing to its subtle and penetrating nature. It is a constant source of anxiety to practical electricians. Faults break out, and leaks occur, sometimes when they are least expected, and, as it does not betray its escape even by an odour, like gas, its first warning is like to be the shock itself. It is obvious, therefore, that high tension currents will either have to be given up, or employed with the greatest care.

Sir William Thompson has said, we believe, that a wire conveying 10,000 volts is not more dangerous in a laboratory than a circular saw. The dictum only shows that professional men are sometimes enthusiasts. A circular saw can be seen and heard, whereas an electric current is silent ; and even Sir William himself, though he would in general be well aware of his 10,000 volt wire might sometime forget the fact, and be fatally reminded of his inadvertence. But, apart from this, a laboratory is not a private house or office, and we are not all electricians. In fact, most of us know very little about it, though electricians seem to overlook this consideration. Mr. Edison was wiser when, contemplating the Deptford conductor, he was observed to grow very thoughtful, and on being asked the reason, is said to have answered that he was thinking of the thin ebonite insulator between him and eternity.

No doubt the wire can be safely insulated, but the cost of doing so in an efficient manner will seriously reduce the economy of using high tension currents. The Board of Trade, if it allows high tension currents at all, should, in the interests of the public, see that there is thorough insulation ; and the test applied should be far in excess of the ordinary working current, just as the test of a bridge is much greater than the load it will have to bear. There should be a good "factor of safety," and, as in testing submarine cables, the tests should be frequent and periodic. With regard to the "earthing devices," or "electric safety valves," which have been patented, we need only say that they will only inspire confidence after thorough trials for a considerable space of time.

Spain, like Germany, has sent out a floating exhibition, which is now making a round of the South American ports, and, as the venture has proved entirely successful in stimulating trade with the old country, it is, perhaps, worthy of the attention of British manufacturers.

The North Sea and Baltic Canal, which was begun on June 3rd, 1887, is making rapid progress. It runs from Holtenau *via* Rendsburg to a point between Brunsbuttel and St. Margarethen, a few miles below Hamburg, thus joining the Elbe and the Baltic. The length is to be 61 miles, and the width at the water line 196 feet. There will be a lock at either end : and the largest German warships will be able to pass from Kiel to the Elbe, at all states of the tide, in eight hours.

At present the largest ship canal in Europe is the North Sea Canal, which is fifteen miles long. A movement is on foot to modify it, so as to enable ocean vessels to enter and leave Amsterdam without being detained, as now, by locks and bridges. These locks shut out the Zuyder Zee, and are at present a great hindrance to navigation.

The Bartholdi Statue of Liberty erected on Bedloes Island in New York Harbour is a cause of death to many migratory birds, who strike against it in flying, especially the pedestal. At a recent meeting of the American Ornithological Society, Mr. Jonathan Drought, Jun., stated that 690 birds are known to have been killed by it during last year. Of these, some sixty per cent. were yellow throats, and the rest of divers kinds.

The geysers of the Upper Basin in the Yellowstone Park are frequently provoked to "erupt" by tourists, the method, formely, being to cast a stone or branch into the pool. Not long ago, however, a Chinese washerman discovered that the best plan was to throw in a piece of soap. Experiments recently made confirm the truth of his observation. Some of the geysers can be started only by the soap ; and, as tourists are now visiting the Park in considerable numbers during the summer months, this employment of soap is extensive, and the custodians of the Park have been appealed to in order to put a stop to the practice, which is coming to be regarded as a nuisance.

Kentucky boasts of a negro prodigy in a calculating farm labourer, thirty-four years of age. Sam Summers, as he is called, can neither read nor write, and does not know one figure from another. He does not look particularly intelligent, but nevertheless he answers very difficult questions in arithmetic with great promptitude. Here are some of the tests he has been able to withstand. Multiply 597,312 by 13⅜. How much gold can be bought for 792dols. in greenbacks if gold is worth 1·65dol. ? If a grain of wheat produces seven grains, and these are sown every second year, each yielding the same increase, how many bushels will be produced in twelve years, there being 1,000 grains to the pint ?

In the annual report of the Conservator of Forests at Singapore mention is made of the means taken to eradicate the lalang (Imperata cylindrica,) a species of grass which overruns cultivated land, and is, besides, of a risky, inflammable nature. Lalang grows everywhere except on wet sandy soil and where there are shade trees. For [illegible] d sulphate of iron, but with chemicals, such as salt [illegible] medy now proposed is to without destroying it. The [illegible] ever they can be grown, plant trees and bushes wher

The influence of the falling leaf is illustrated by the report of Messrs. Crookes, Odling, and Tidy on the London water-supply for November last. In general, the supply continued satisfactory, but the water derived from the Thames showed a slight increase of organic carbon. This is usually the case during the autumn months. In September the tests showed 0.138 parts of organic carbon in 100,000 parts of water ; in October they showed 0·143 ; and in November, 0·153 parts.

According to a paper read before the French Academy of Sciences by M. Angot, the temperature at the top of the Eiffel Tower is frequently much higher than at the ground, though the contrary, as a rule, is to be expected. The Tower is also found to serve sometimes as a weather glass, for it indicates a change of weather for hours, and even days, before this is recognised at the ground, when the current of changing wind is at all elevated.

To meet the growing taste for anthropological studies, the Council of the Anthropological Institute have arranged to give a series of six lectures, which will be repeated at places within easy reach of London, if required. The first, by Dr. J. G. Garson, will deal with physical anthropology ; the second, by Mr. F. W. Rudler, will treat of the geological history of man ; the third, by Mr. A. L. Lewis, of pre-historic and non-historic dwellings ; the fourth, by Mr. H. Balfour, of the development of the arts of life ; the fifth, by Mr. E. W. Brabrook, of social institutions ; and the sixth, by Mr. G. Bloxam, of anthropometry, or measurements of human types.

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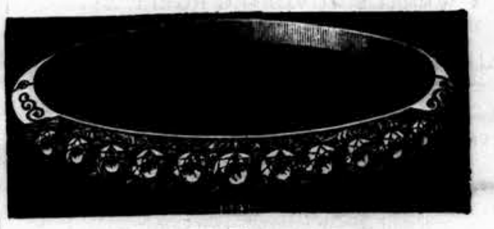

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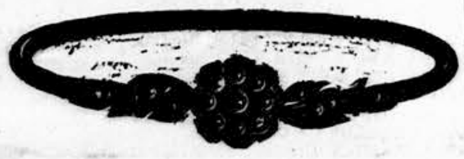

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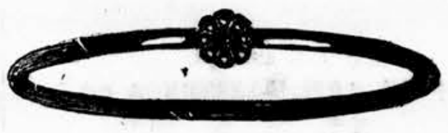

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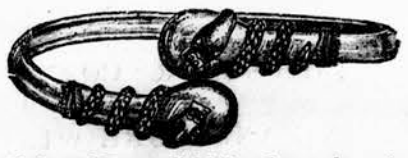

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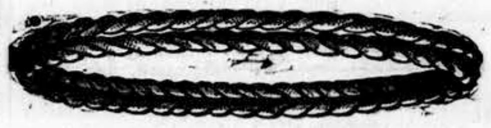

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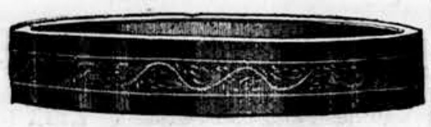

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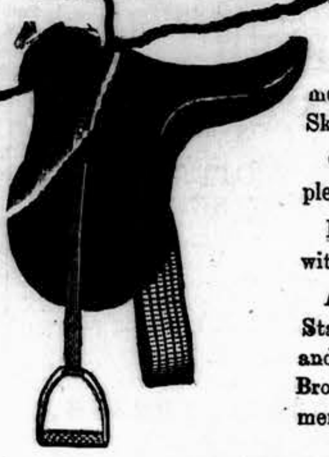

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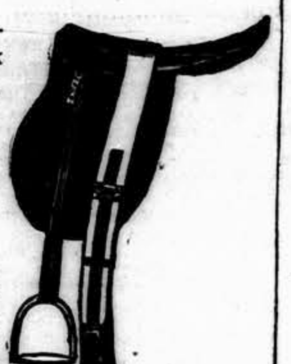

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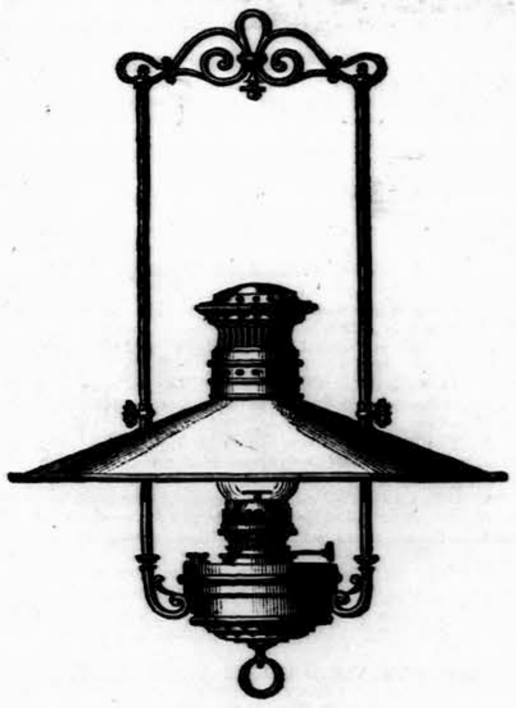

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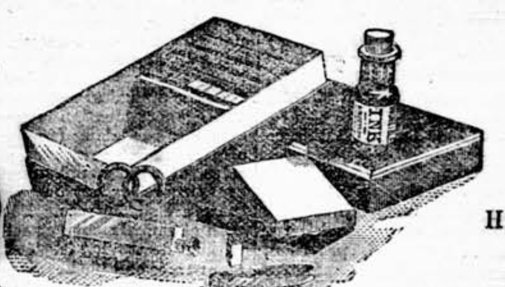

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